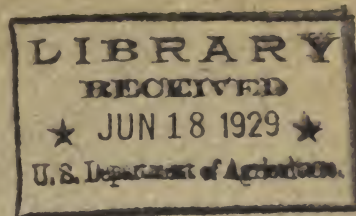


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1928



Our Glory Bloom

The Peony

Good & Welsh Peony Farm

Good

Special Notice

The Peonies named herein are shipped only during the months of September, October, November, December, January, and February. But we will be glad to book your order for Peonies at any season for the proper planting date.

Visitors

Visitors are welcome to our Peony fields at any time. By expressing a desire in advance of the blooming season, we will be glad to notify such persons of the best time to visit our fields to see them in bloom.

REMEMBER—WHEN YOU NEED PEONIES AND IRIS,
ALWAYS SEND TO US, AS WE ARE HEADQUARTERS


The Good & Welsh Peony Farms, Inc.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

Town Office, 202 West North St.

Our Glory Bloom

The Peony

OTHER Nature, smilingly beneficent and throned for a little upon her fleecy pillows of shining white, drew aside the heavenly hangings of blue and looked down musingly upon the newly finished World of Men. The work of creation had been simple enough. The revolving ball moving so steadily in its appointed orbit was exactly according to plan; the great waters were drawn off to a place by themselves, and the solid land was covered by the lush green of trees and grasses, save where rock-strewn mountain tops and arid stretches of desert enhanced by contrast the values of the spreading areas of living green.

It was this floating exhibit of the green of life and beauty which Mother Nature was at the moment reviewing, soliloquizing in the deep silences of limitless space: "What next to give them of blessing is the question. All things are known to me save and except the workings in the innermost heart of these Children of Men to whom free choice of action has been given. They are as like to ruin and waste as to develop and improve blessings provided. Yet will I add to their store."

She raised a beckoning hand, and out from the vaporous reaches of space came fluttering myriad Impulses, servitors having part in the work of creation. To these she spoke:

"I would add yet again to the charm of that world yonder. The beauty of the Rose you may not excel, yet are there variations of charm which may serve. And because the Earth Children are strange and often idle of thought, there must be subtlety in this gift. You of the Soil Chemistry have provided endless possibilities which workers may, if they will, discover by study and experiment, as must they also learn to fit their effort to the effects of rain and sunshine and the fixed seasonal changes. It is for the pattern-makers, the weavers, drapers, colorists, and perfumers, to plan for me a thing of beauty which shall be common to all condition yet refulgent in its glory; which shall bloom as perfectly by the hovel door, even though unregarded, as on the princely acres. It shall be placed in difficult locations, such as men have named Siberia, and Russia, and China, to comfort the hearts of those for whom life is hard; yet shall lovers of beauty find it after a time, to carry it across wide seas to far lands as blessing for friends, and they shall tend and water it with love, for the increase of fragrance and delight it yields. Go you now, and fashion me a shrub of sturdy growth, healthy continuing habit, generous in shape and grouping, and of a single bloom upon each stem, and we shall see."

Wondrous indeed was the show of beauty when the Impulses of Mother Nature came again, bringing the array of loveliness from which she alone might choose. The bulbous root through which life should come, the broad-spreading bush from which stout green-leaved stalks, crowned in splendor, stood proudly erect, the incipient tight-packed buds in varying stages of growth toward bloom—all were viewed, and Mother Nature smiled as if content. For color, the pigment of heaven's storehouse had been drawn upon and inter-blended from solids through fugitive suggestion of the spectrum to purest white, with yet others of white with heart-spatterings of crimson and of gold. And over all, floating upon the golden sunshine lighting the display, elusive waves of fragrance rose and fell, suggesting, yet not to be identified with, other flowers of the earth field.

After looking long, Mother Nature spoke: "It is well. This root-bulb gives small promise of the blessing potential within, yet will it yield beauty to whoso cares for it in any clime. Those studying it shall find in it a medicine, and men shall call it

'The Physician of the Gods.' And many shall love it above all other flowers, to tend it patiently, and with its full glories discovered fill the world with its new blessing. But not at first may they discover these choicest ones. They would not value them until won by their own searching care, for so, I think, are Earth Children always." She had indicated and drawn near her as if in reserve a splendid bloom of purest, spotless shining white, and another of blushing tint rivaling the coral and mother-of-pearl lining the sea-shell.

"Not yet these." And to the surprise of the waiting group she indicated another. "This is the one, I think. Its brave color will the more quickly claim attention. As with the bulb, this bloom of flaming red does not at once declare the fullness of what may be, yet I think some lover of the beautiful on earth shall find it, to search with passion for the uttermost of its blessing—the help of its medicine, its lavish shapeliness and fragrance—and by patience and faith and work he shall win through to its best values—which are enough, I think, even for the Children of Men."

And as she turned to the queenly creation in white, she added, "Who knows whether, after toil and thought have served their need, they may not reach, even in this peerless white bloom of glory, the Ultima Thule of my hope for them; a prayer of beauty, from those giving service for those accepting it. Careless often they may be, yet they have a saying which to those looking upon this flower must, I think, come to mind, 'Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.'"

Arthur W. Emerson

Foreword

By Our Late John M. Good



HIS Treatise on the Peony is issued to create a more widely spread interest in this grand hardy perennial, by telling of its history, its culture, and of its superlatively great beauty. To the average person—that is, to ninety-nine out of every one hundred flower-lovers—the word Peony is fixed in their memories simply as a Red Peony or a White Peony or a Pink Peony. The actual fact is that, with very small outlay and attention on your part, the Peony will reveal itself to you in such splendor that King Solomon nor the Queen of Sheba in all their grandeur could not vie with the modern varieties in their magnificence. Indeed, a plantation of choice Peonies is a veritable paradise of loveliness and fragrance.

Should this little booklet in a measure correct the false opinion that Peonies are a subject that may be dismissed by a passing thought, it will then have accomplished its mission and thus aid in the wider dissemination of this much-neglected plant.

In commenting on the statement, "I believe everyone is Peony mad," Mr. A. P. Saunders, Secretary of the American Peony Society, in Bulletin of Peony News No. 2, says: "It will be good news to the nurseryman that people are going Peony mad. It is high time they did, too; we are, of course, all Peony mad; at least all the world thinks us so because we have known something of the charm and beauty of the flower, while others have been blind to them. What a day would dawn for the growers if we should drift into a Peony mania like the tulip mania that struck the Dutch in the seventeenth century. How would some of our friends feel, I wonder, if some fine morning they should be offered for a precious root of *Le Cygne* the inventory of goods once swapped in Holland for a single tulip bulb of the variety *Viceroy*, to-wit: Two lasts of wheat, four lasts of rye, four fat oxen, eight fat swine, twelve fat sheep, two hogsheds of wine, four tuns of beer, two tuns of butter, one thousand pounds of cheese, a complete bed, a suit of clothes, and a silver drinking-cup?"

Some twenty years ago the writer became interested in Peonies, and it has been a pleasure to him to assemble the greatest collection of Peonies on this globe. By greatest we refer to quality and quantity; by quality as to the large number of choicest varieties; by quantity to the largest stocks of these varieties in the world. There are collections of Peonies that outdistance ours in numbers of varieties by many hundreds, but none that equal ours in the two points named of quality and the quantity of this quality. Our planting embraces over a million roots of a thousand varieties, covering about 85 acres of ground. It has neither required a so-called Peony expert nor a Peony specialist to bring together this wonderful collection of Peonies, but rather a love for the flower with a will to work, plus the necessary means to secure the stock desired.

Our Glory Bloom We Call the Peony.

Peony Nomenclature

The first obstacle, and the most serious one, of a few years ago in the collecting of Peonies was the almost interminable tangle that the nomenclature of the Peony had fallen into; this had occurred partly by premeditated forethought and partly by pardonable ignorance, if we may pardon ignorance. But thanks to the Nomenclature Committee of the American Peony Society this confusion of Peony names has, in a large measure, been eliminated, so that today the grower and dealer in Peonies may both be honest and enlightened if he so wills. There are a few snarls yet to untangle, but time will right them all. Let us hope this Committee will be continued until everything along this line has been cleared up.

Among the varieties in the trade that are identical are *Avalanche* and *Albatre*, *Docteur Boissival* (*Guerin*) and *Delache*, *Felix Crousse* and *Victor Hugo*, *Golden Harvest* and *Jeanne d'Arc*, *Marechal Valliant* and *Souvenir de Auguste Mieliez*. Theoretically, it is held by some that the first name a Peony was known by should be maintained, but commercially our contention is that the name best known by and that really means something to an American should be held. This may be done without deception to anyone by stating the synonyms in the descriptions. To illustrate: *Gigantea*, one of the very best Peonies grown, will sell at least ten times the plants that *Lamartine* (*Calot*) will; thus you have disseminated ten times as much beauty and incidentally added to your profits.

Some dealers may say the above would sound better in a Peony bulletin rather than coming from a descriptive catalogue. We answer that we have nothing that we wish to conceal from any of our patrons; we are doing our best to sell Peonies.

One Hundred Peonies

At one of the meetings of the American Peony Society it was suggested by someone that the attempt—mind you, the attempt—be made to discard from the list of varieties of Peonies until it should embrace as the maximum number one hundred varieties, this elimination to be secured by a rule of judging to be adopted by the Society. And right there is where the judges ran smack into a stone wall and the attempt failed as it should.

One of the very first decisions we arrived at in Peony culture was that for ourselves we could no more confine our list to one hundred varieties and be satisfied with same than that the waves of the ocean could be kept back with a broom, and that for the very good reason that no one hundred, or for that matter no two hundred, varieties would or could embrace all the worth and charm of this flower.

In the above opinion we are sustained by Prof. Leon D. Batchelor, when, in one of the American Peony Society Bulletins issued by Cornell University, he states in the introduction: "It is probably a conservative statement

to say that the Peony interests of the country would be better off if about 75 per cent of the varieties were destroyed and future propagation made from the remaining 25 per cent of superior varieties." As there are about 2,000 varieties of Peonies, say 1,000 of them in commerce, to eliminate 75 per cent of them would leave at least 250 sorts as desirable. We are not pleading for a long list of Peonies, but we contend that the merits of the Peonies that should be perpetuated are not found in any one hundred varieties.

Six Points of Excellence

In judging a Peony for exhibition, the six points of excellence as suggested by the Directors of the American Peony Society are as follows:

	Points
Color	20
Size	20
Stem (including length, strength, and foliage)	20
Form	15
Substance	15
Fragrance	10
	100

Mr. Auten, of Missouri, makes a good suggestion when he says, "There is one character on which I think there should be a rating outside of merely technical points. In declamation contests a rating is given on 'General Effect'; in flowers I would give a rating on 'charm.' For example, I do not know how, on technical points, *Festiva* could be counted any more than equal to *Festiva Maxima*, if even equal to it; however, it makes an appeal to me that *Festiva Maxima* does not. The latter has size, form, color and carriage, all unsurpassable, but to me it is cold and forbidding; it commands admiration, yes, but when I see a fine opening bud of *Festiva* I want it. This has a charm for me, makes an appeal to me that *Festiva Maxima* does not."

May we add that there is certainly a charm about some varieties of Peonies. In addition to *Festiva*, such varieties as *Marie Stuart*, *Alsace-Lorraine*, *Monsieur Dupont*, and others possess an indefinable charm that may not be described. In judging Peonies for your garden "Time of Blooming" is the most important of all points that should interest you.

You ask why, in judging a Peony for the garden, we place time of blooming the most valuable point of all. We answer: Could we possess, say, a flower as fine as *Festiva Maxima* that bloomed one week earlier or one week later than that sort, then we would have the most valuable point possible in a Peony.

A Month of Peonies

Would you not rather have a month of Peonies than a week? Say, by planting of whites, the early, early midseason, midseason, late midseason, late and very late, you could

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have a month of continuous enjoyment with the choicest blooms you ever beheld, would not that be preferable to one week of such bloom where you confined yourself to kinds that bloom at one and the same time? To illustrate, suppose you confine your planting of white Peonies to Festiva Maxima; you would have the best flower of that color blooming at that time, but after your Festiva Maxima has done blooming, your neighbor, who has planted with Festiva Maxima other choice white varieties that are just as handsome and grand as that variety, will prolong her blooming season three weeks longer. Would that not be much preferable to your plan? Do you get that? Let us repeat, for this is important, by planting a succession of the early, midseason, and late varieties you can enjoy Peonies for one month instead of for only a week.

Many persons come to Peony fields while in bloom and choose the varieties they desire, then when they bloom next year they have a week of Peonies. What they should do is to make several trips, or better still, just "camp out" in the fields and enjoy a month of the grandest flowers imaginable.

How to Select Varieties

The time the Peony blooms for the average person is one week, for the reason that his selection of varieties embraces kinds that bloom at one and the same time.

No Peony-grower that we know of has gone into this important subject, to our mind the most important of all in Peony culture. We here append a list of the different colors kept separate that will supply you the choicest of bloom that you may fairly revel in for a month.

A Month of White Peonies

Avalanche	Marie Lemoine
Crown of Gold	Mireille
Duc de Wellington	Mme. Calot
Duchess de Nemours	Mme. de Verneville
Festiva Maxima	Mme. Emile Lemoine
James Kelway	Mons. Dupont

A Month of Blush or Flesh-Pink Peonies

Albert Crousse	L'Indispensable
Dorchester	Marie Stuart
Eugenie Verdier	Mme. Leonie Calot
Floral Treasure	Tourangelle
La France	Umbellata Rosea
La Perle	

A Month of Deeper Pink Peonies

Claire Dubois	Livingstone
Edulis Superba	Mathilde de Roseneck
Elwood Pleas	Mme. Forel
Fragrans	Modele de Perfection
Gigantea	Mons. Jules Elie
Grandiflora	Sarah Bernhardt

A Month of Red Peonies

Adolphe Rousseau	Gloire de Touraine
Augustin d'Hour	Lord Kitchener
Berlioz	Meissonier
Docteur Boissudval	Mme. Bucquet
Felix Crousse	Rubra Superba
Francois Rousseau	

Remember that these months of Peonies in the different colors may be repeated in most cases by other choice varieties. In other words, you need not confine yourselves to these lists alone to make up your month of Peony bloom. Also remember when planting Peonies not to be stingy, but plant liberally and your reward will be commensurate.

Describing Peonies

Another matter that has been discussed and that some decry is the using of adjectives in describing a Peony. Dear friends, that is where we shine, for we make the statement without fear of successful contradiction that no person on God's green footstool may convey to another his impression of a Peony flower without the use of adjectives and plenty of them. Try without their use to describe Mons. Jules Elie with its enormous ball of loveliness before you, and you will be compelled to admit at once that it cannot be done. No, the stoicism of an Indian in describing Peonies will get you nowhere; don't be an iceberg—thaw out!

"Neither inability to make rhyme; lack of sequence in thought; carelessness with the king's English, or absence of sentiment will bar us from using adjectives in describing Peonies. We step right in and air our muse; nobody has to read it unless desired and it gets it out of our system."

To satisfy yourself on this point, try to convey, in cold type, the beauties of a Peony flower so that anyone may form an impression of what it is like in color, form, fragrance, etc., then you will realize how futile the attempt. Overpraise? Why, this is the veriest folderol. Listen to this description of Mons. Jules Elie, the King of Peonies: "What shall we say of it? Enormous size, richest coloring, sure, free bloomer, deliciously perfumed, the form so opulent of charm, so perfect in chiseling as to be beyond compare, the overlapping convex petalage, a marvel of curves and sinuosities like fairy convolutions. The sunburst of color, eloquent of divinest passion, radiating from a core of glossy pink as from some mystic fountain concealed under fluffy lacininess, silvery pink here, pearl-pink there, and baby-pink everywhere, the colors blending and intermingling to a sheen of satiny pink, lit by a sunset glow, a tiny flame from the lambent furnace of some angel's heart; the form combined with the color in a harmonious whole difficult to describe; the petals winding in and out and curved jauntily as if consciously recurving from the mass of marvelous bloom and foliage around

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it; shimmering silvery tones heightening up to a climax of richest pink in a natural and indeed inevitable inflorescence. If you love beauty this flower shoots through you an unwonted thrill; you turn again and again that you might verify and prolong the pulsing wave of poetry by excluding the surroundings from your vision. The colors gleam with light as if it were burnished clouds touched by morning. It is indeed a wonder of fragrant loveliness. Great is the King!"

Overpraise? Why, the above with its numerous tones and shades of pink does not tell half the story. Compare it with the earlier descriptions of some of the French varieties that read like this: "Violaceous pink." And then to think that any modern Peony salesman, after reading these French descriptions, could only ejaculate, "Huh! me too!"

New Introductions

Many of the best Peonies have been introduced in the past ten to fifteen years, being disseminated by those painstaking Frenchmen, M. Dessert and M. Lemoine. Nothing in the line of Peonies that had gone before equaled or approached such varieties as Alsace-Lorraine, Aurore, Bayadere, Germaine Bigot, Enchanteresse, Le Cygne, La France, Mme. Emile Lemoine, Mme. Jules Dessert, Mignon, Mons. Martin Cahuzac, Sarah Bernhardt, Solange, Therese, Tourangelle, etc.

Kelway, of England, has enriched Peonies for all time by such superb sorts as Baroness Schroeder, Kelway's Glorious, James Kelway, etc.

These are necessarily higher in price than the older sorts as they have been so recently sent out and the stock of them is very limited, but let us tell you that you will miss a large part of the charm of the Peony until you see these wonders of the floral creation. We could

sell you 50,000 Festiva Maxima or 25,000 Mons. Jules Elie prices quoted and be glad to do so, but we could not sell you 100 of such varieties as Le Cygne, La France, Solange, etc., for the reason they are not to be had at any price, and at the prices quoted for them we are not anxious to sell them. We make this assertion and will stand by same, that the greatest creations in Peonies the world has ever known are the recent introductions of Messrs. Dessert and Lemoine, supplemented by the American introduction.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and it is almost the invariable rule of visitors to our Peony fields, while in bloom, to make choice of these new varieties. We go to some length in this matter as some dealers endeavor to create the impression that most of the new Peonies are fakes; we want if possible to correct this impression, which is absolutely erroneous.

American Peonies

Of Peonies originating in America, those by John Richardson, of Massachusetts, from 1857 to 1887, are prominent. His Dorchester, Grandiflora, Milton Hill, etc., are of the finest varieties in existence. George Hollis, also of Massachusetts, and H. A. Terry, of Iowa, have sent out some good varieties, but, unfortunately, for us, the labors of these three Peony growers are ended. The Rev. Harrison and Mr. Rosenfield, both of Nebraska, also Mr. Shaylor, of Massachusetts, have very recently added to our Peony lists in America. Mr. Brand, of Minnesota, commenced his work with Peonies in 1886. His Archie Brand, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Frances Willard, Longfellow, Mary Brand, Martha Bulloch, Richard Carvel, etc., are as good as the best. It behooves every Peony enthusiast to keep his eye on the Brand Peonies.

The Pioneer Woman Peony Originator of the World, Mrs. Sarah A. Pleas

We take very great pleasure in presenting to the Peony world the introductions of Mrs. Sarah A. Pleas, formerly of Indiana, now of California.

Mrs. Pleas has the distinction of being the first woman in the world to introduce new varieties of Peonies, and good ones, too. She has been working for a number of years practically unnoticed and unheralded. In February, 1916, the writer suggested her name to the Secretary of the American Peony Society for honorary membership, which at the next meeting of the Society, held in New York City, June, 1916, was conferred on her "in recognition of her services to Peony culture in America," an honor well merited.

Mrs. Pleas has been giving her attention to Peony culture for upwards of forty years.

There have been a number of her Peonies going under synonyms. The list we name is intended to be authentic and is compiled from information supplied by Mrs. Pleas and from her friends who have been interested in her Peonies. We here present a list of her Peonies most talked about, although by no means complete. In future editions of "Our Glory Bloom" it is expected to add to this list: Alpha and Omega, Altar Candles, Bouquet of Flowers, Dr. Edgar Pleas, Elwood Pleas, Golden Nugget, Golden Wedding, Hettie Elliott, Joseph Griffin, Ivanhoe, Jubilee, Lady Emily, Mabel Clare, Mme. Pleas, May Davidson, Midsummer Night's Dream, Mrs. M. B. Beckett, Multiflora, Opal, Walter Morgan, Pearled Rose, Queen of the Pleasance, Quaker Lady, Ralph, Rosy Dawn, Sarah, The Gem, The Jewel, White Swan.

The Lure of the Peony

IF YOU should receive the announcement that you were to have a visit from thousands upon thousands of the best dressed and most beautiful visitors that ever came to earth, you would naturally feel like taking a vacation and enjoying such delightful companionship. I am a busy man, but there is no resisting the lure of all this bewitching loveliness.

They have come, the advance guard, the great masses of dazzling splendor; the rear guard, strong, full orb'd and stately, will shortly bring up the last of the procession.

Who am I that I should have this army? An old man laid aside from professional work, broken in health, yet I secured a sougher piece of weedy ground, planted those unsightly bulbs gathered from various portions of Europe and America, and so secured this harvest of delight. Why should I be so highly honored and treated like a God? Thousands of the most gorgeous flowers are putting themselves on dress parade. They vie with each other to see which can make the most alluring and winsome appearance. Such a trousseau no bride ever wore.

Whence came all these tints of woven splendor which go into this rich carpet spread out before me? You have read of that Oriental Carpet of Gems, the wonder of the world, where rubies, emeralds, sapphires and diamonds, yea, all the unfading flowers of earth's under garden, are mingled in a fabric which shimmers, flashes and blazes in the sunshine. But that gem of gems costs millions. It is made of dead flowers which cannot breathe and which give out no fragrance. My garden of gems is alive. Its beauty does not last as long, but it is mine, and while it lasts I am a millionaire. These acres are my bouquet.

Whence did they derive these rich perfumes? The mingling of the rose and the violet, the pond lily and the heliotrope, the hinting of cinnamon and the spices. Up from the masses there rise viewless clouds of incense which float above and wander away in the distant air, then sweep earthward so that you wade in billows of aroma.

Whence came all this rich coloring—as if the tints had been taken from the sunsets and the mantles from the stars, all woven by deft and unseen fingers into these forms of entrancing loveliness?

Among the crimsons what splendid flowers. There is stately Prince Imperial, further on is La Sublime, Louis Van Houtte and the showy Ville de Nancy.

Among the pinks the beautiful L'Esperance, the radiant Mme. Geissler, Livingstone, and a host of others. There is Jeanne d'Arc with petals of gold and a center of snowy white, emblem of the fair soul of the war maiden, and in the heart of the flower, drops of blood as if the iron had entered her soul; and here is her daughter Golden Harvest; stately Festiva Maxima rises like a queen in her snowy whiteness; Monsieur Dupont is a sturdy massive white with carmine sprinkled in the center; Couronne d'Or with heart of gold is one of the latest.

Among the somewhat variegated you find Faust, one of the most floriferous, overwhelmed with floods of bloom each year. But we cannot go into details when we have two hundred varieties all striving for recognition.

The Peony Beautiful

WITH the exception of a few travelers, botanists, and amateur growers—all lovers of flowers—the only Peony known in America until about the middle of the nineteenth century was the old-fashioned double red one of our grandmothers' gardens. Today, after years of exploitation, when Peonies are mentioned, nine-tenths of the public recall only this one sort with its rank odor. They recall it, too, with an inherited prejudice, for, owing to its ease of culture, it was a favorite flower about the peasant's dooryards of Europe, and therefore the gentry called it coarse and common, and admiration of it betrayed low taste. But within the last one hundred and fifty years new varieties were introduced that have caused a vast change in the attitude of the public towards the Peony, and today it is accounted the most splendid flower in cultivation.

There are three distinct varieties of Peonies: *Pæonia officinalis*, the old-fashioned sort spoken of above, formerly grew wild over southern Europe, and to it we owe

Reverently I stand in this imperial presence. Instinctively I say, "How precious are Thy thoughts unto me, O God; how great is the sum of them." All these radiant forms are the revelation of the love of the Father, interpreters of His thoughts, prophets of our own resplendent future.

My garden teaches this lesson. How much the Great Florist would do for His children if they would only give Him a chance. This was His opportunity and He took it. His oldest daughter, good Mother Nature, was on hand to work with me and evolve the plans of God. How much she would do for us if we would only help. What possibilities all around us. Above us Divine ideals waiting for a chance to alight and glorify the earth.

Come around to these rows. These plants are mine. I grew them from seed. See this lovely one with soft velvety petals of pink; see that one of purest white; look at that one robed in dazzling red with heart of gold. How happy and cheerful they look. They are mine. My eyes first saw them. . . . And back in the unknown are other masses of undiscovered loveliness waiting your beck and mine. Sometimes it seems as if they would break open the gates and flood us with a glory yet unseen.

Who would live in desolation when he might live in fairyland, where Nature and all her unseen forces will work day and night to lavish on him her choicest treasures? Plant in masses. Match God's great out-of-doors with abundance. Don't be stingy when a little will bring so much. Open all gates and let the beauty of an earthly Elysium settle around you.

If you have only a small city lot, beautify that and give a kind Providence a chance to smile on you through the countenances of your flowers.

Then, again, from the same author:

Get Peonies, the most gorgeous flowers on earth; plant in masses, and have a splendid carpet of loveliness fit for the touch of angels' feet. Don't be stingy with the front yard. A fine house in a neglected yard is like a thousand-dollar picture in a ten-cent frame. Plant abundance and do not depend on two or three flowers to glorify a whole lawn. Beauty is wealth; raise a crop of it and be rich. Let us get a combination and fix up the home so it will be a blessed memory in after years. The home is not a kennel, a stable, a sty, or a barn. It is a dwelling place for immortals, who stand on the borders of the eternal beauty, where the stars are planted in the vast flower gardens of the Father.

If you have beautiful grounds, adorn them with an abundance of flowers. You will have your children associated with the most charming companions, and they will have their influence. Your boys will not be bores, but gentlemen; your girls will have lives moulded by the pure and the beautiful.

What a soul hunger often comes to the wife and mother! Too often the front yard is neglected. Perhaps it is a hog-pasture, or a hospital for disabled machinery. The farmer's wife needs an attractive home. She should have her toilet-room as well as her city sister. When you have 160 acres, can you not spare her one and enjoy it yourself with her, so that from early spring till the hard frosts of autumn you can be welcomed by a procession of beauty?

its name, for it is the *Peony* of Greek and Latin literature, and was named for *Pæon*, a physician of the Trojan war, who attributed his miraculous cures to his use of the *Peony*. Fable has it that *Pæon*, who was a pupil of *Æsculapius*, first received the *Peony* from *Leto*, the mother of *Apollo*. With this *Peony*, *Pæon* cured the wounds *Pluto* received from *Hercules*, but the cure caused so much jealousy on the part of *Æsculapius* that he secretly caused the death of *Pæon*. *Pluto*, however, grateful for his cure, turned the physician into the flower which has since borne his name. For him, too, physicians were often called "*Pæonii*." The root was often used in medicine, and a piece of it worn about the neck was supposed to preserve the wearer from enchantments. But, ah, today the *Peony* is weaving enchantments of its own more enthralling than those of any Delphic priestess.

It is strange that, with the exception of *P. Brownii*, the only *Peony* as yet found in America, that *P. officinalis*

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alis is found in southern Europe alone, while *P. Moutan* and *P. albiflora* were found only in China and Siberia. However, the Officialis Peonies of today are so improved in growth, form, and color that they are esteemed most highly for their beauty and earliness. There are the three beautiful colors, red, white, and pink.

Pæonia Moutan, or Tree Peony, as we commonly call it, has a most interesting history, and to Mr. Eliot Coit, formerly of the Horticultural Department of Cornell University, I am indebted for much of the material facts of this article, for possibly no man in America is so conversant with the history of the Peony in Europe and America as he.

The facts are as follows: In 1656, by special permission and protection of the Chinese government, the Dutch East India Company sent an envoy through part of China. This envoy sent home the most glowing account of the Peony. His account is as follows: "In the province of Suchue, near to Chung King, grows a certain flower called Meutang (*Moutan*), in high esteem amongst them and therefore called 'King of Flowers.' It differs very little in quality from the European rose, but is much larger and spreads its leaves further abroad. It far surpasses the rose in beauty, but falls short in richness of scent. It has no thorns or prickles, is generally of a white color, mingled with a little purple, yet there are some that are yellow and red. This flower grows upon a bush and is carefully cherished and planted in all gardens belonging to the Grandaes, for one of their most cherished flowers."

Nothing was done toward bringing this plant to Europe until one hundred and thirty-five years later, when an Englishman, Sir Joseph Banks, reading the volume on China written by the envoy, became interested and instructed certain merchants trading at Canton to have specimens of the "Meutang" sent to him. Repeated attempts were made to bring a living plant to England, but owing to lack of knowledge in packing and the length of time it took sailing vessels to make the journey, it was not until 1794, four years later, that he was successful in getting from China two living Tree Peonies. They proved all that the envoy had declared them to be and other importations quickly followed.

In "Memoires des Chinois" by the Missionaires, Paris, 1873, we are told that the *Moutan*, as we call it, had been the pride and glory of the Chinese for fourteen hundred years. They had developed between two and three hundred varieties which they valued as much as did the Dutch tulips. The finest specimens were sent to the emperor's garden, where they were prized for their great beauty and fragrance—for the Chinese florists had developed fragrance in the *Moutan*. We need not wonder at their enthusiasm when we know that well-grown specimens are in existence that are 8 to 9 feet high, bearing in a single season more than five hundred of their gigantic, fragrant blooms.

As long ago as 536 A. D., the Chinese distinguished two kinds of Peonies: The *Sho Yo*, or common kind that modern florists usually call *Chinensis* in catalogues,

and the *Mow Tan* (*Moutan*), or Tree Peony. The splendid Tree Peony was called *Hwa Wang*, "King of Flowers," and *Sho Yo* were called *Hwa Seang*, "King's Prime Ministers."

Until about 600 A. D. the Peony was grown largely for its medicinal qualities, but about this date they were introduced as ornamental garden plants, and at once came into high favor. Soon after this a genealogical register was established by Gow Yang Sew, to record the qualities, parentage, and other characteristics of the kinds grown from seed; so that nearly twelve hundred years ago the Chinese had a register, while the American Peony Society is only ten years old, and is still compiling theirs. With the new colors being offered each season, this register or check-list promises to be a long-continued task.

About 724 A. D., the Peony was introduced into Japan, where it at once attained high favor with that beauty-loving nation, a favor continued to this day. The Japanese called it *Botan*, and the root was largely grown for medicinal purposes, whole districts devoting themselves to its culture, while the country about Nara became famous for flowering plants, many selling as high as one hundred ounces of silver for a single plant.

Pæonia albiflora has a history similar to that of *Moutan*, for its importation followed so closely that of the Tree Peony that no exact record of its introduction is known. It is the Peony that is destined to become the most popular flower in the world, the rose excepted. Like the hybrid perpetual roses, all Peonies bloom but once each year, but unlike the rose they are almost free from diseases. Originally it was a native of Siberia, growing to its northernmost confines, single, semi-double, and fragrant.

Soon after its introduction to England its roots were taken to France, and there the real cultivation of the Peony began. Its habit of sporting into new colors and the freedom with which its seeds were taken advantage of. Climate, soil, high feeding were all used to develop the plant, but cross-fertilization did more than all else to bring new varieties. The first Peonies from seed were raised and sold in France by M. Lemon, of Port-St. Denis, in 1824. M. Jacques, gardener to King Louis Philippe, originated some of the first of the fine varieties. His collection was inherited by his nephew, Victor Verdier.

Other early French Peony enthusiasts were the Comte de Cussy, the Prince de Salm-Dyck, and Modeste Guerin; also M. Buyck, a Belgian amateur. M. Calot of Douai inherited the collection of the Comte de Cussy, which in turn passed into the hands of M. Crousse of Nancy; later it came into the possession of its present owner, M. Lemoine.

Other early Peony hybridists were M. Parmentier, Mayor of Enghien, Belgium, and the following Frenchmen: Delache, Delacourt-Verhille, Donckelaer, Foulard, Gombault, Mechin, Miellet, Van Houtte. Some of our very best Peonies originated with these men. M. Dessert and M. Lemoine, of France, are the leading originators of Peonies in the world.

The Modern Double Herbaceous Peony

Its Culture, Soil, Drainage, etc.

The Peony is of such easy culture that it is not at all particular as to the soil, like most plants. It will grow in rich, poor, clay, sand, or in black soil, and thrive in all of them. We prefer a sandy loam such as we have here in the fertile lands of the great Miami Valley of Ohio. Prepare your ground by digging at least 2 feet deep; your beds should be well drained so that all surplus water gets away quickly. Peonies will not stand wet feet.

Another very important matter is that your soil must be free from acid, caused by a combination of too much humus and poor drainage, for Peonies will not thrive in such a soil. A simple test for acid is to get a nickel's worth of litmus paper at the drug store and place a piece of it inside a handful of moist soil—not wet—that you wish to test. If the paper turns from blue to red it indicates the presence of acid—the redder the paper, the more acid. To counteract the acid, place lime in the soil to sweeten it.

Fertilizers, and How Not to Use

This is the particular part about Peony culture. If there is one thing that a Peony dislikes more than another, it is to have such fertilizers as contain am-

monia and potash to come in direct contact with the roots, especially in allopathic doses. You had better put on the soft pedal and go carefully. It causes two things to happen, burning and decaying the Peony roots. To avoid this we never plant Peonies on land soon after manure has been applied to it. We allow several years to elapse, giving the manure time to become disintegrated and thoroughly incorporated with the soil. Neither do we cover the Peonies with manure during the winter as some do. The Peony stem is hollow, and by covering them, the substance of the covering is carried by rain and melting snow down to the heart of the plant and the manure water will play havoc by almost annihilating your roots. You then ask how we fertilize: By turning under a crop or two of cowpeas and rye before planting, and after planting we use any kind of stable manure between the rows, care being taken to avoid getting it near the stems of the plant. Manure should be applied during early winter. Amateurs may apply all their fertilizer in the form of manure after planting, as stated here, and be assured of grand results. Liquid manure may be applied after the buds appear in the springtime. Get a barrel that holds water; fill with manure and pour on water till barrel is full; let it stand a few days, stir, and apply liquid once or

The Good & Welsh Peony Farms, Inc.

twice a week to the ground immediately around the Peony roots.

When, Where and How to Plant

Peonies may be planted any time the ground is in condition to work, from September 1 till March 15. In Ohio we prefer September, October, and November for three reasons: Usually the ground is in better condition to work during these three months and when the time comes for the root to start in the spring, it is in its proper place, ready to grow instead of coming from the grower or in your cellar, and maybe the ground is not in condition to plant, while the root you planted in the fall is growing all the time; it saves storing and caring for them during the winter-time; and Peonies can be sold cheaper in the fall as the expense of storage is avoided.

We never put high-priced Peonies in storage. You must get them in the fall if you buy from us. The loss of what would remain unsold would more than wipe out the profit on what we would sell at that season of the year.

Peonies may be planted effectively in several positions: in beds by themselves, as a background in perennial borders, as a foreground for shrubbery groups or borders, in single rows. Indeed, they make a delightful hedge effect where one sort is planted, so that they all bloom at one time. A hedge of Peonies is fine when used as a division-line between city lots or to act as a screen along alleyways or unsightly fences or buildings, for after they are through blooming the plant itself is desirable for foliage effect. Simply cut away the seed-pods and trim in the tips of branches that may be longer than the others so as to make a uniform hedge. Peonies are very effective when planted to border a walk. Where planted in beds, set at least $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart each way; if in rows for hedge effect, 2 feet apart, setting the eyes in the ground 2 inches below the surface. A covering of forest leaves, held in place by evergreen boughs or other weight to keep the leaves from blowing away, will be found very beneficial during the severe cold weather of winter. Peony roots are perfectly hardy, but this covering keeps the newly planted roots from being lifted out of their places by frost. Do not apply this covering until the ground is frozen and remove after hard freezing weather is over, in early spring. It is the freezing and thawing that does the damage. Freezing the roots does no damage, but every freeze and thaw lifts the roots a little. Let Nature keep repeating this operation and you will find your roots on top of the ground. After the leaves have been removed, is a good time to apply manure, taking care to keep it clear of the stems (cover the stems with some other substance, such as leaves, etc.). It acts as a protection and at the same time supplies the necessary fertilizer.

Peonies as Cut-Flowers

If Peonies are to be used as cut-flowers, they should be cut just as the color begins to show; never allow the flowers to open on the plant. After cutting, if to be used at once, place the stems in water and set in the shade, away from the wind. If flowers are to be kept some time, then, after cutting as above, keep away from water, lay in a cool, dry cellar, and twenty-four hours before you wish to use them, give the stems a fresh cut and place them in water. If kept in a cool room, they will open into the most glorious flowers. Never mind how wilted they are. You will exclaim they are no good, but follow directions and see results. You will have much finer flowers than the pickled ones that the florist supplies from storage. Always water the ground in the beds of late-flowering Peonies, as usually there is a dry spell during the middle or last of June. You will be well repaid for your trouble.

Flowers for Exhibition

The largest flowers for exhibition are obtained in the following manner: The plant should be at least five years old—eight years old would be better. After the shoots appear in the spring, select one, two, or three of the stronger ones and nip all the others to the ground. This will cause the entire strength of the plant to center in the stems you allow to remain. As the buds appear, pinch out all but the crown or terminal bud on each stem. This crown bud may always be distinguished by its coming on the end of the main stalk. The buds that come on the smaller side shoots or branches are called lateral buds, and these are the ones to pinch. This has the effect of throwing the strength of the whole stalk into one flower.

The size of the flower, as well as the color, is helped by giving liquid manure once or twice a week, just as the buds begin to form.

The best-colored exhibition flowers are secured by cutting the buds just as they begin to show color, placing the stems in water, and allowing them to open in a cool room. Sunlight changes the color of the flower the instant it strikes it, and while all these color variations make the Peony one of the most beautiful of outdoor flowers, in order to get the true color of the blooms, they must be opened in the shade. To get the true color outdoors, cheese-cloth should be suspended about 4 feet above the plants, just as the buds are showing color. Paper sacks may also be tied over the buds. Experience soon teaches the proper time to cut the buds so that they will open best in water. The fewer petals a flower has the tighter the bud may be cut. A safe rule is that when they first show color they are practically in the tight bud stage, but ready to open.

Always give the stems a fresh cut each day; also fresh water. The stem of a Peony flower is woody, with a center of pith, so make a long cut up the side of the stem into the pith so it will take up water faster. There is a waxy substance that seals up the ends of the flower stems, and by giving a fresh cut this is removed.

The Peony Disease

The greedy growers have, by their methods of over-propagating and feeding, produced a disease variously known as nemetodes, club-root, root-gall, and the so-called "Lemoine's Disease." This disease did not originate with Lemoine, but with the greedy growers who bought his new productions and "put them on the track," in other words, "speeding them up." Over-propagating, thus weakening; over-feeding, thus producing indigestion; result—root-gall. The disease is from within and not from without; it is neither infectious nor contagious. It is a curious fact that a root that has the disease up to a certain point will produce more flowers than a perfectly healthy root, thus it is really a better cut-flower subject, but not so good for root sales. In the stage above noted, the disease is conquered by cutting away most of the root and planting in soil free from acid and fertilizers, leaving undisturbed for at least three years.

Then, upon lifting, if it still has some disease, repeat the operation. Should the plant be so badly diseased as to fail either to grow or bloom, then put it in the discard unless it is valuable enough to graft the eyes on clean roots.

Among the Best Fifty

Do not think for one moment that I would attempt to choose fifty varieties for you. To illustrate: One day, in the Peony field, a lady asked, pointing to a certain variety, "What Peony is that?" After being told she said, "That's the ugliest flower I ever saw!" Just then a couple of young ladies came along and one of them seeing the variety the lady had called the "ugliest," ran ahead of her companion and exclaimed: "Oh! come, Mary, here is the prettiest flower I ever saw!" Turning to the woman, I said, "And you would have me tell you which is the prettiest Peony?" At another time, after conducting a couple of women through our fields and selling them quite an order, I remembered that I had overlooked that charming variety, Asa Gray. Although worn out with our tramp through the fields, we retraced our steps to the farthest corner of our fields, and while they were looking Asa Gray over they spied several rows of Victoire Tricolore which we had decided were so worthless that we had marked them to dig and throw away. They left Asa Gray and fairly waded across the rows of plants between, and each of them purchased, to our way of thinking, a variety not worth growing. No, it can't be done; I would not be so presumptuous as to name the best fifty. I would be as silly as the fellow who claims that the best can be found in one hundred varieties. Read my descriptions of the different varieties and where I have fairly poured out my soul about them that will be the telltale of my own opinion.

List of Peonies According to Color

To enable purchasers to quickly find from the alphabetical list the colors desired, we have arranged the following lists, including some of the principal varieties of the early, medium, and late of each color:

WHITE

Albatre	Festiva
Avalanche	Festiva Maxima
Baroness Schroeder	Florence Nightingale
Boule de Neige	Frances E. Willard
Couronne d'Or	James Kelway
Duchesse de Nemours	Jubilee

Our Glory Bloom We Call the Peony.

Lady Alexandra Duff
La Rosiere
Le Cygne
Madame Calot
Marie Lemoine
Mireille

Mme. de Vatry
Mme. de Verneville
Mme. Emile Lemoine
Monsieur Dupont
Queen Victoria
Madame Crousse

Size of Roots

The size of Peony roots varies as to variety, some sorts making strong roots with few eyes, while others make smaller roots with eyes in plenty, and then again this rule will be reversed. Some varieties do not throw normal bloom after division inside of two years; then, again, other varieties will throw grand flowers the first year from division. We have seen as fine flowers on Mous. Jules Elie at one year from division as we have at three years, but not as many of them per plant.

The newer and more rare the variety, the smaller the roots sent, regardless of price.

Do not for one moment think that we are going to pay \$5 for a small Peony root and then grow it a year or two, dig and sell to you for what we paid for it. Mr. Welsh puts it tersely thus. "The man who cheats himself is about as bad as the man who cheats the other fellow, and if we sold Peonies at any lower price we would be cheating ourselves," and we know you do not wish us to do that.

We grade our roots as follows:

First Size, Divided Roots. This is a root divided until it has from three to five eyes. It is the size we always plant and we recommend this for general planting, both as to the desirability of its low cost and the results obtained. Many varieties throw normal flowers the first year from planting.

Second Size, One-Year Roots. This is a First Size divided root of three to five eyes, planted and grown for one year, then dug and sold you as it comes from the ground. It is a most desirable size and is well worth the additional price asked for it. You simply, for the difference in cost between this size and First Size, save one year in time. This size will throw more bloom the first year from planting than the First Size.

Our aim is to always give value for the money entrusted to us for Peonies, and the fact that our Peony sales have reached the enormous amount they have, running into the hundreds of thousands each season, should be proof that we are amply satisfying our customers. It is not unusual to get letters saying: "We have bought Peony roots from all the growers and yours are the best of any we buy."

SINGLE. Those with a single row of wide guards and a center of yellow pollen-bearing stamens.

SEMI-DOUBLE. Those with several rows of wide petals and a center of stamens and partially transformed petaloids. Many of the reds are of this type.

JAPANESE. These have wide guards the same as the Singles, but with the stamens and anthers greatly enlarged into narrow, thick petaloids of various colors, tipped with vestiges of the yellow anthers without pollen.

CROWN. In this type wide petals are developed in the center of the flower, forming a high crown with the narrow, short petals forming a ring or collar around it. Often the crown and guards are one color, and the collar another or lighter shade.

ANEMONE. This type is a step further in the process of doubling, with the stamens all transformed into short narrow petals, forming a round cushion in the center of the flower.

BOMB. The next step is this type in which all the center petals are uniformly wide approaching the guards, but distinctly differentiated from them, forming a globe-shaped center without collar or crown.

SEMI-ROSE. Flowers in which the petals are all uniformly wide, but are loosely built, with a few pollen-bearing stamens visible or nearly concealed.

ROSE. In these the process of doubling is completed, all stamens fully transformed into evenly arranged wide petaloids, similar to the guards, forming a perfect rose-shaped bloom.

YELLOW, CHANGING TO WHITE

Alba Sulfurea
Blanche Cere
Canari
Candidissima
Duc de Wellington

Philomele
Primevere
Solfatare
Sulfurea

BLUSH OR DELICATE FLESH

Achille
Alsace-Lorraine
Eugenie Verdier
Floral Treasure
Germaine Bigot
Golden Harvest
Kelway's Glorious
Kelway's Queen
La Lorraine
La Tuldresse
La Tulipe
Loveliness

Marguerite Gerard
Marie Jacquin
Marie Stuart
Midsummer Night's Dream
Mlle. Leonie Calot
Mme. Emile Galle
Octavie Demay
President Taft
Solange
Tourangelle
Umbellata Rosea

LIGHT OR MEDIUM PINK

Albert Crousse
Asa Gray
Dorchester
Edmond About
Elwood Pleas
Eta
Gismonde
Gloire de Charles Gombault
Grandiflora
Humei Carnea
Jeanne d'Arc
La France
La Perle
L'Indispensable

Marie Crousse
Madame Lemoine
Marie d'Hour
Martha Bulloch
Mme. Boulanger
Mme. de Galhau
Modele de Perfection
Princess Beatrice
Sarah Bernhardt
Therese
Triomphe de Exposition de Lille
Venus
Welcome Guest

DEEP PINK AND ROSE

Alexandre Dumas
Auguste Villaume
Beranger
Claire Dubois
Clementine Gillot
Duke of Devonshire
Edulis Superba
Elie Chevalier
Fragrans
Gigantea
Irma
Jenny Lind
Lamartine
Mons. Jules Elie
Madame Lebon

La Fayette
Lady Leonora Bramwell
Leviathan
Livingstone
Mathilde de Rosencek
Madame Ducl
Mme. Forel
Mme. Geissler
Mme. Thouvenin
Modeste Guerin
Walter Faxon
Souv. de L. Universelle
General Bertraud
Madame Muysart

RED

Atrosanguinea
Auguste Lemoine
Augustin d'Hour
Berlioz
De Candolle
Edwin Forrest
Felix Crousse
Marchal Vaillant

Mons. Krelage
Louis Van Houtte
Henry Demay
President Roosevelt
Rachel (Terry)
Shabena
The Gem

CRIMSON OR DEEP RED

Adolphe Rousseau
Constant Devred
Delachei
Dr. Boisduval
Eugene Bigot
Gloire de Touraine
Grover Cleveland
Karl Rosefield

L'Eclatante
Meissonier
Mme. Bucquet
Mme. Gaudichau
Mons. Martin Cahuzac
Pierre Dessert
Prince de Salm Dyck
Rubra Superba

In a monograph on the Peony written by Mr. J. Eliot Coit, for Cornell University, he gives seven most excellent reasons for the popularity of the Peony, as follows:

1. They are easy to grow; anyone can raise glorious Peonies with less trouble than it takes to grow roses.
2. Peonies well established are permanent features in the garden, or at least as permanent as is desirable.
3. Peonies are perfectly hardy wherever apples can be grown, passing through the most severe winters without injury, and very easily protected where not hardy.
4. The blooms are large, showy, of various forms

and of all shades of color from white to purple, and even pale yellow.

5. Many of the new varieties are deliciously fragrant.
6. They are practically free from insects and disease. No spraying, dusting, or hand-picking of worms is necessary.
7. They are equally successful as a cut-flower and for artistic landscape effect.

A Word About Our Seedlings

We have been growing seedlings for the past twenty years and we know enough about them to guarantee to the Peony world for years to come many wonderful creations. We hope that as the years roll by you will come to look upon the Good & Welsh Peonies as the standard of all Peonies.

The Logical Time To Order Peonies

Is when you are "chumming" with them in your own or a friend's garden. Memory is too elusive a thing to be trusted! Entrust your wishes to us; write us freely any time concerning Peonies. The full benefit of a quarter century's experience with this wonderful flower is yours to command. **Make Our Booklet Your Guide.**

OUR GUARANTEE. We guarantee our Peonies true to name and will cheerfully replace any that prove to be otherwise after they have reached their normal blooming period.

Alphabetical List of Peonies

The number preceding the variety name (6.1) indicates the rating given the variety by the American Peony Society.

The name and the year following the variety is that of the originator and year in which it was disseminated. Following this the type of flower is given, with time of blooming.

IMPORTANT ABOUT PRICES. The prices of the Peonies here listed are for good strong divisions having 3 to 5 eyes with a well balanced root system. If you desire a larger size root, say a one-year-old root, add just $\frac{1}{2}$ to the division size.

DOUBLY IMPORTANT. The Peonies we name in this catalogue are only shipped during the months of September, October, November, December, January, and February. If you wish to place your order now, so as to be sure of obtaining just what you desire, we will be glad to book same. Every order is numbered and we fill them according to their turn.

6.3 ACHILLE. Calot, 1855. Rose type; midseason. Clusters of fine, large 5-inch blooms on 3-foot stems; very floriferous. Opens light pearl or shell-pink, finishing delicate blush or lilac-white with an occasional creamy white spot. Fragrant. In make-up and color the flower somewhat resembles an immense carnation. Foliage crimped like an ardisia. Excellent for all purposes. **50 cents each.**

7.7 ADELAIDE HOLLIS. Hollis, 1907. Crown type; midseason. Large, compact globular form. Color rose-white, changing to pure white. Fragrance pleasing. Tall, strong; free bloomer. Extra fine. **\$2.00 each.**

6.3 ADMIRAL DEWEY. Hollis, 1904. Bomb type; midseason. Large lightly built flower. Color delicate rose-pink, shaded heliotrope. Sweet-scented. **50 cents each.**

7.1 ADMIRAL TOGO. Hollis, 1907. Semi-rose type; midseason. Large high flower. Deepest mahogany-red; unusually dark and luminous. **75 cents each.**

8.5 ADOLPHE ROUSSEAU. Dessert & Mechin, 1890. Semi-double type; early midseason. Very large flower. Dark velvety red with garnet hues and a distinct metallic reflex. One of the darkest and most brilliant with very large and shell-like petals keeping well when cut. Habit ideal with tall stiff stems. Dark foliage, veined red. One of the best reds for landscape effect. Extra fine. **\$1.50 each.**

7.6 ALBA SULFUREA. Calot, 1860. Bomb type; midseason. Very large globular, compact bloom. Creamy white, center slightly flecked red; stigmas red. Tall, erect grower, distinct from Sulfurea, which has cream-white stigmas. For cut flowers and landscape work this variety is fine. **75 cents each.**

8.7 ALBATRE. Crousse, 1885. Rose type; midseason. One of the finest white Peonies. Identical with the variety Avalanche. **75 cents each.**

8.6 ALBERT CROUSSE. Crousse, 1893. Bomb type; late. Immense, very full, convex bloom, as perfect in outline and contour as a Show or Fancy dahlia. In fact, it is so perfect in shape that from stem to stem it forms a

perfect ball. The petals are imbricated and fringed like a carnation. The color is as wonderful as its form and is best described as an even delicate seashell-pink without flecks or markings; indeed, it is rather a tint than a color or shade; in this regard it is remarkable and unapproached by any other variety. It easily scores the six points of excellence. Our stock of this variety, we have good reason to believe, exceeds in number that held commercially by all other growers in the world. **\$1.00 each.**

7.1 ALEXANDRE DUMAS. Guerin, 1862. Crown type; early. Lively, brilliant pink crown interspersed with white, salmon, and chamois; creamy white collar of narrow petals mingled with the wide central petals. Exceptionally floriferous. A very pretty, pleasing, multi-colored sort. One of the best for massing and an excellent keeper after being cut. It is one of the earliest of the Chinensis type to bloom. **50 cents each.**

7.1 ALEXANDRIANA. Calot, 1856. Rose type; early. A most beautiful double red variety. Fragrant. Very strong, upright grower; free bloomer. **75 cents each.**

7.9 ALFRED DE MUSSET. Crousse, 1885. Rose type; late. Fine shaped flower of flesh-white shaded with subdued salmon, flecked crimson, and rose center. Extra. **\$1.00 each.**

6.4 ALICE CROUSSE. Calot, 1872. Bomb type; midseason. Bright pink; center beautiful salmon-pink and white. Very fine. **50 cents each.**

7.2 ALICE DE JULVECOURT. Pele, 1857. Crown type; midseason. Large, double flowers of globular form. Guards and center lilac-white, prominently flecked with crimson; collar creamy white. Fragrant. Dwarf and one of the freest blooming and best landscape sorts. **75 cents each.**

ALICE HARDING. Lem, 1923. This variety won the Harding prize in 1923 as being the best French seedling. The flowers are built of strong, thick petals, are pure white and very full. The stems are tall and strong. **Not for sale until 1929.**

Our Glory Bloom We Call the Peony.

6.7 ALPHA and OMEGA. Pleas, 1903. Anemone type. Among the first to open and has a charm all its own. After the bud has opened into a beautiful convex bloom with deep rose guards and bright yellow petaloids, there develops in the center a ring of glowing salmon-pink petals, ruffled something like a huge chrysanthemum, which in turn changes to white. It has the appearance of a flower growing out of the center of another—in other words, a double decker. One blooming stem with side buds and main central flower makes a bouquet in itself. "Have tested it for five years and consider it a find." **50 cents each.**

7.4 ALPHEUS HYATT. Richardson. Rose type; late. Very large, flat, double flowers. Beautiful rose-pink, a uniform color throughout. **\$1.00 each.**

8.8 ALSACE-LORRAINE. Lemoine, 1906. Semi-rose type; late midseason. Evidently has La France blood in it, having the same habit of growth—erect, with the foliage standing off in a marked way from the plant. Very large imbricated flowers in clusters. The petals are sharply pointed, and in the center are arranged like a water-lily. Rich creamy white, center of the flower delicately tinted brownish yellow or Havana brown; best described as a fried butter color of a peculiar reddish brown. A very striking shade, unlike any other Peony we know except Claude Gelée and Solange. A most attractive and extra-fine flower. Easily scores the six points of excellence. Alsace-Lorraine has an indefinable charm and no collection is complete without it. **\$2.00 each.**

8.2 AMANDA YALE. Brand, 1907. Semi-rose type; midseason. Color milk-white with some petals heavily blotched carmine. Good bloomer. Its proud, charming habit of growth and dignified poise of the blooms make this a favorite with those who prefer a pure white Peony. **\$1.00 each.**

6.5 ANDRE LAURIES. Crousse, 1881. Rose type; very late. Very dense, compact, globular bloom of largest size. Color dark Tyrian-rose or solferino-red, shading deeper in the center, with red reflex; guards same color, occasionally splashed with green; center mottled white. An all-around good Peony. **50 cents each.**

7.5 ARCHIE BRAND. Brand, 1913. Bomb type; midseason. An enormous flower of an even, deep, seashell-pink, with silvery border. The petals, closely massed, form a solid head surrounded by broad, drooping guard petals. There is a charm about this flower in its even, soft, uniform color and the peculiar perfection of its form which attracts from a long distance. Its delicate fragrance closely resembles the rose and we believe it has a stronger, true rose fragrance than any other pink variety. This delightful fragrance, added to its charming beauty and grace, makes this variety especially fine for cutting. **\$1.00 each.**

ARGENTINE. Lem., 1924. Perfectly shaped, globular, imbricated flowers. Large petals. The color is from creamy to pure white. Large. Excellent. **Not for sale until 1929.**

8.1 ARLEQUIN. Dessert, 1921. Great variety of form and tint; many flowers are of the Japanese type, but the more vigorous stems

produce full flowers. Broad guard petals of clear purplish pink splashed silvery white; center salmon-pink and yellow. A very elegant variety. **\$3.50 each.**

7.2 ARMANDINE MECHIN. Mechin, 1880. Rose type; midseason. Large blooms in clusters. Red shaded garnet and amaranth; very brilliant. **75 cents each.**

8.0 ASSMANSHAUSEN. Goos and Koene-mann. A comparatively new, double rose type Peony from Germany, which blooms late in the season. It opens light pink, and bleaches to white, and it has stems which are so strong that this variety has landscape value both during the main blooming period and also when the laterals have taken the place of the main bloom. **\$4.00 each.**

8.1 ASA GRAY. Crousse, 1886. Semi-rose type; midseason. The very large, full, imbricated bloom is designated as a "double decker" in form. Guards salmon-flesh; center very full and perfectly formed, delicate lilac plentifully sprinkled with minute dots of deeper lilac. Fragrant and distinct. Striking and imposing, it is a flower to linger over. No Peony produces more bloom year in and year out than Asa Gray. **\$1.00 each.**

7.5 ATROSANGUINEA. Calot, 1858. Semi-double; midseason. A marvelous flower of globular form. Brilliant rosy magenta, outer guards streaked white. Strong, vigorous grower with spreading habit; free bloomer. **75 cents each.**

8.7 AUGUSTE DESSERT. Dessert, 1920. Cup-shaped flower of fine form, with rounded petals. Vivid glowing pink, with a tint of flame, edged with a lighter shade of same color. Stamens intermixed with the petals in many flowers. A superb variety, awarded Certificate of Merit at the Paris show (June 2, 1920). **\$9.00 each.**

6.3 AUGUSTE LEMONIER. Calot, 1865. Anemone type; midseason. Superb red with velvety finish. Fragrant. One of the very best reds for hedge or landscape work where color effect is desired. Many who saw this variety in our nurseries in bloom in June were impressed with its beauty and value. **50 cents each.**

7.3 AUGUSTE VILLAUME. Crousse, 1895. Rose type; late. Enormous, round, blooms with closely set petals which are unusually large for a Peony. A uniform rich, violet-rose. Very fragrant. When well done it is one of the most fetching sorts. This and all late sorts need water to develop them properly. **75 cents each.**

7.8 AUGUSTIN d'HOOR, syn. Marechal Mac-Mahon. Calot, 1867. Bomb type; midseason. Extremely large, showy, perfectly built bloom; primary petals narrow and built up close and high. Color very deep, rich, brilliant solferino-red with slight silvery reflex. The largest red Peony. Indispensable. As high class in its way as Felix Crousse, although they are entirely distinct and in no way conflict. Taller growth and larger flower than Felix Crousse. **75 cents each.**

7.2 AUNT ELLEN. Brand, 1907. Semi-rose type; early. Rich, uniform crimson, showing

The Good & Welsh Peony Farms, Inc.

stamens. Blooms just after Richard Carvel. A good bloomer that can be depended on year after year. **75 cents each.**

8.0 AURORE. Dessert, 1904. Semi-rose type; late. Extra-large, flat, loose bloom. Color lilac-white, with collar of milk-white flecked crimson; guards prominently marked with carmine; center of same shade as guards. Fragrant. Superb. Commenting on this variety at the New York Show, Mr. Bonnewitz said: "Mr. G. made a display of Aurore which just made you think of an early spring morning. When I first saw it I involuntarily said, 'Sunrise,' and a learned friend at my elbow, said: 'Exactly right, for that is what "Aurore" means.'" **\$1.00 each.**

8.7 AVALANCHE. Crousse, 1886. Crown type; late midseason. It has taken some people a number of years to tumble to the fact that this is a first class Peony. This magnificent variety opens like a rose-bud. Pure snow-white, with delicate pencilings of carmine on the edge of the central petals; very waxy and chaste. Fragrant. One of the most superb Peonies; in fact, it is unsurpassed by any other white Peony. The variety Albatre is identical with Avalanche. **\$1.50 each.**

8.0 AVIATEUR REYMOND. Dessert, 1915. A very large and beautiful flower of bright cherry-red, shaded garnet and brilliant amaranth; very showy. **\$1.00 each.**

9.0 BARONESS SCHROEDER. Kelway, 1889. Rose type; late. One of the finest Peonies in existence. Of three flowers, one will have a delicate, faint, lingering glow of gold in the center, the next may be suffused with heliotrope, and the next with pink like a pyramid of baby-pink fading to purest white. The immense flowers of great substance with high chalice-like center are freely produced, lasting a long time. It is sweet with the true June rose fragrance, and in form and outline rivals any of the rose family. **\$1.25 each.**

8.5 BAYADERE. Lemoine, 1910. Rose type; midseason. Lemoine's later Peony productions all seem to have a common parentage. This is shown in their admirable and distinct habit of growth, strong, sturdy, and erect, bearing large blooms upright accompanied with grand foliage. Those acquainted with Le Cygne will understand what we mean. Bayadere has large flowers produced freely, pure white in color. A gorgeous and unusual variety. **\$2.00 each.**

7.3 BEATRICE KELWAY. Kelway. Late. Guard petals fine pure rose color, with narrower center petals deep rose shaded yellow. **75 cents each.**

BEAUMARCHAIS. Lem., 1922. The flowers are large and imbricated. Pink, flushed mauve. Very tall and late. **Not for sale until 1929.**

6.5 BEAUTE FRANCAISE. Guerin, 1850. Medium size, compact, pale pink and cream white, crown type, with very prominent carmine flecks on center petals. Midseason. Good variety. **50 cents each.**

7.2 BEAUTE DE VILLECANTE. Gombault, 1856. Crown type; late midseason. Guards and crown violet-rose; collar lilac-white. Fragrant. Free bloomer. **75 cents each.**

7.9 BEAUTY'S MASK. Hollis, 1904. Crown type; late. Very large, compact flower of clear blush-white, tinted lilac; guards clear lilac; collar lighter than guards, mixed with creamy yellow petaloids, giving it a distinct appearance. A fragrant Peony of fine quality. **\$1.00 each.**

7.6 BELISAIRE. Lemoine, 1901. Semi-rose type; midseason. Large globular flowers of great beauty. Delicate lilac, splashed with minute dots of deeper lilac; guards and center of flower flecked crimson. Tall, strong grower. A gay variety "without a fault." **75 cents each.**

BELLE ALLIANCE. Crousse, 1892. Rose type; midseason. Very full, double bloom. Lilac-pink with silvery border. Beautiful. **\$4.00 each.**

6.4 BELLE DOUAISIENNE. Calot, 1861. Rose type; midseason. Large, globular flower. Hydrangea-pink, center prominently flecked crimson. Very fragrant. **50 cents each.**

8.1 BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. Brand, 1907. Rose type; early midseason. Brilliant crimson with ruby shadings at base of petals. Fragrance slight, but agreeable. Very tall, erect stems, carrying individual blossoms in great profusion. The flowers unfold slowly, keeping their form and color much longer than most red varieties. A single plant or a group on the lawn or a vase filled with these gorgeous blossoms always attracts attention and calls forth delight and admiration. It is a charmer and will give satisfaction. One of the most striking dark Peonies. A splendid commercial variety, also a fine sort for massing. **75 cents each.**

7.0 BERLIOZ. Crousse, 1886. Rose type; late midseason. Enormous, full, globular, imbricated bloom. Bright currant-red, center tinted rose and shaded amaranth. As the flower ages and becomes fully finished, each petal is distinctly tipped silver about one-half its length. This characteristic is quite pronounced. It is extremely showy and fine, and probably attracts more attention from visitors to our fields than any other variety. **60 cents each.**

6.7 BERNARD PALISSY. Crousse, 1879. Large, globular, rose type; late. Pale lilac-rose, fading to white. **50 cents each.**

8.6 BERTRADE. Lemoine, 1909. Rose type; late. Very large, compact, globular white flower. Erect, medium compact habit. Extra good. **\$2.75 each.**

6.9 BLANCHE CIRE. Origin unknown. Semi-rose type; early. This variety was first catalogued by M. Dessert, of France, in 1908. Translated, Blanche Cire is "Wax White." Pretty glossy wax-white buds with sulphur-yellow center and a greenish reflex. The leading variety in the Paris cut-flower markets. **50 cents each.**

BLANCHE KING. A. M. Brand, 1922. Immense full flower with large petals. Color a wonderful very bright deep pink that has to be seen to be appreciated; so distinct that everyone picks it out on sight. Received an Award of Merit at the London (Ontario) International Peony Show, 1922. **\$50.00 each.**

8.0 BOULE DE NEIGE. Calot, 1867. Semi-rose type; early midseason. Translated is

Our Glory Bloom We Call the Peony.

"Ball of Snow." Large, cup-shaped, full bloom of good substance and perfect form. Color milk-white, with sulphur center, both guards and center prominently flecked crimson. Erect, tall grower. Fine cut-flower variety. Follows Festiva Maxima and is often sold for that variety. They are, however, easily distinguished, as Ball of Snow shows some stamens through the flower while Festiva Maxima never does. **60 cents each.**

8.2 BRAND'S MAGNIFICENT. Brand, 1918. Semi-rose type; midseason. Deep dark red with a bluish cast—the nearest blue of any red Peony. When this variety is in bloom, visitors will return to it time and time again as the best red they have ever seen. Wonderful because of its beautiful form, prodigality of bloom, great, broad, symmetrically arranged petals, and magnificent color effect. **\$3.00 each.**

7.3 BUNKER HILL. Hollis, 1906. Rose type; midseason. Full double flower, with very wide petals. Bright, Tyrian-rose; very attractive. Very strong-growing, giant-flowering variety. **\$1.00 each.**

6.3 CAMERON. Crousse, 1879. Rose type; late. Very large imbricated blooms. Deep crimson, shaded with velvety hues. Well flowered. **50 cents each.**

7.0 CANARI. Guerin, 1861. Bomb type; midseason. Large blooms on tall stems. Primary petals white, flushed delicate pink, changing to pure white with deep primrose-yellow center; collar next to guards white. Richly fragrant. One of the freest blooming Peonies. **75 cents each.**

8.4 CANDEUR. Dessert, 1920. Large, globular blooms. Delicate silvery pink, slightly tinged lilac-rose, fading to pearl-white; center flecked with carmine. Fine clear green foliage. Vigorous grower. **\$4.00 each.**

7.1 CANDIDISSIMA. Calot, 1856. Rose type; early. Very large flowers. Guards creamy white; center sulphur-yellow, delicately tinted flesh, with a light green heart; very chaste and refined. True honey fragrance. Strong grower; free bloomer, several days ahead of Festiva Maxima. **50 cents each.**

7.2 CARMEN. Lemoine, 1898. Semi-rose type; midseason. Very large, full, double flowers. Hydrangea-pink, center flecked crimson, this color sprinkled with fine dots like Asa Gray. Tall, erect, healthy grower. "Good in every respect." **75 cents each.**

7.8 CARNEA ELEGANS. Calot, 1860. Crown type; midseason. Pretty perfectly shaped flowers with broad petals. Clear flesh-pink with glossy reflex, mixed with small yellow petals. An extra fine bloomer. **\$1.00 each.**

7.1 CARNEA ELEGANS. Guerin, 1850. Hydrangea pink, clearer center, with some carmine. Medium size; flat, rose type; fine fragrance; medium height. Mid-season. **75 cents each.**

6.3 CARNEA TRIUMPHANS. Guerin, 1852. Crown type; midseason. Guards and crown pale pink; collar amber-white. Fragrant. **50 cents each.**

7.3 CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Kelway. Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, compact, globular flowers. Dark violet-crimson, guards

streaked lighter. Strong, erect, medium tall plants. Good. **75 cents each.**

7.8 CHARLES McKELLIP. Brand, 1907. Opens rose-shaped and develops into the plume type. Probably the most perfectly formed crimson Peony. The irregular rich crimson petals of the center are mingled with gold stamens and surrounded by rows of broad, silky guard petals. Although this variety is not as free a bloomer as some others, it should be found in every collection of considerable size because of the perfect form of the flower and its deep, rich ruby color. **\$2.25 each.**

7.9 CHARLES SEDGWICK MINOT. Richardson, 1904. Bomb type; midseason. High, rounded flower, perfectly double. Clear satin pink. Fragrant. Free bloomer. Extra. First-Class Certificate, 1904. **\$1.75 each.**

CHARLOT. Doriat, 1924. Perfectly shaped flower. Silvery lilac with carmine bottom. Broad silvery edge. Strong straight stems. **Not for sale until 1929.**

7.6 CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN. Hollis, 1904. Rose type; late. Very large and very double blooms. Deep pink. Extra fine. **\$1.50 each.**

8.6 CHERRY HILL. Thurlow, 1915. Semi-rose type; midseason. Very deep garnet, with a sheen which makes it especially noticeable. In flowers from young plants some stamens are usually visible. Stems long and stiff. Silver Medal Massachusetts Horticultural Society and "very highly commended" by American Peony Society. The stock of this variety is very limited. **\$4.00 each.**

8.4 CHESTINE GOWDY. Brand, 1913. Crown type; late midseason. A striking specimen of the cone-shaped Peony. The broad, outer petals are silvery pink, enclosing a zone of irregularly shaped, closely set petals of deep, rich cream which in turn surround a prominent cone of broad pink petals splashed and tipped with crimson. The perfection of its form and its rich and delicately varied coloring have repeatedly caused it to be singled out for special admiration from a group of the finest varieties. The stems are long, slender, and strong, bearing a single flower. The bloom is of good substance and when cut just as the bud is bursting makes one of our best cut-flowers. It has a delightful fragrance, penetrating, lasting, and sweet. **\$1.75 each.**

8.7 CLAIRE DUBOIS. Crousse, 1886. Rose type; late midseason. Very large, double, globular flowers; convex and tufted, petals incurved and notched, overlapping each other in a charming effect. Rich, clear satiny pink with the glossy silvery sheen so pronounced in Mons. Jules Elie. A gem of the first water, sometimes described as a glorified Mons. Jules Elie. How it is possible for anyone to be stoic enough to write a description of Claire Dubois without using a few adjectives is beyond our comprehension. You cannot say too much in her praise. Say all you can and then you have left something unsaid. **\$1.00 each.**

7.5 CLARA BARTON. Terry, 1906. Semi-rose type; early. Pure white. A very beautiful variety. Extra fine. **\$1.00 each.**

7.8 CLAUDE GELLEE. Lemoine, 1904. Rose type; late. Creamy white shaded Havana-

The Good & Welsh Peony Farms, Inc.

brown, with an occasional faint crimson fleck on center petals. Exquisite fragrance. Dwarf grower. Not more than one of this variety will be sold to any one customer. **\$1.00 each.**

8.5 CLEMENCEAU. Dessert, 1920. Late. Large, imbricated and very full blooms. Carmine slightly shaded amaranth, with silvery tints and very large silvery border. A beautiful variety which always opens well. **\$5.00 each.**

6.9 CLEMENTINE GILLOT. Crousse, 1885. Crown type; late. Large, double flowers of great beauty. Uniform light Tyrian-rose. Strong, erect grower. Very good. **50 cents each.**

7.5 CONSTANT DEVRED. Calot, 1868. Rose type; very late. Very large, full flower. Dark carmine-rose, with chatoyant reflex. One of the best brilliant red varieties. **\$1.00 each.**

7.4 COQUETTE. Lemoine, 1914. Bomb type; late. Medium size, globular flower. Flesh-pink overlaid with white. **\$2.00 each.**

7.2 COQUELIN. Dessert, 1905. Semi-double type; early. Large, glorious, imbricated bloom of perfect cup-shape. Bright Tyrian-rose, becoming distinctly silver-tipped. Very rare. **50 cents each.**

9.1 CORNELIA SHAYLOR. Shaylor, 1919. Large, very full, plume-shaped pink flower. Tall grower. Extra deep, glossy foliage. Blooms about a week later than Mrs. Edward Harding, the prize-winning white. **\$12.00 each.**

8.5 CORONATION. Kelway, 1902. Crown type; late midseason. Pale pink guard petals with a creamy white center, showing golden anthers—very delicate coloring. Beautiful. Rare. **\$2.50 each.**

8.1 COURONNE D'OR. Calot, 1873. Semi-rose type; late midseason. This is the famous "crown of Gold." Immense, very full, imbricated ball-shaped bloom, solid and compactly built from edge to center. Color snow-white, reflecting the golden yellow stamens that show through the petals when looking at the flower from the side. These stamens light up the whole flower with a glow that is simply indescribable and which suggests the name "Crown of Gold." There are delicate carmine pencilings on edges of a few central petals. Incomparably lovely and one of the very choicest and best Peonies in cultivation. An enthusiast on seeing this variety blooming in our fields exclaimed, "Why, Crown of Gold is Festiva Maxima dressed up in her wedding clothes." It is, in our opinion, the attainment of perfection in the Peony. One grower says: "I believe I could detect Couronne d'Or by its white watery fragrance anywhere." **50 cents each.**

DAMASK ROSE. Pleas, 1912. Rose type; medium late. Full, double blooms. Soft damask rose color. Fragrant. Robust growth and good stems. Another of the cluster Peonies, forming a whole bouquet on one stem. **\$2.50 each.**

6.8 DAYBREAK. Hollis, 1910. Early. Large, flat, loose, semi-double. Uniform violet-rose. Erect, medium height. **50 cents each.**

7.2 DE CANDOLLE. Crousse, 1880. Rose type; late midseason. Very large, imbricated, full, cup-shaped bloom. Currant-red shaded with vivid amaranth—a novel and attractive

color. Blooms in clusters. One of the most effective landscape varieties. Do not overlook this variety if you desire a decidedly novel color. There is no other like it. **75 cents each.**

7.1 DELACHE. Delache, 1856. Rose type; late midseason. A dazzling red, about the same as Dr. Boissduval (Guerin). Simply grand. **75 cents each.**

7.6 DELICATISSIMA. Unknown. Large rose type; midseason. Pale lilac-rose; carpels greenish yellow and very hairy; stigmas creamy white. Fragrant. Very strong, tall grower of fine habit; free bloomer. Extra-good keeper and shipper. Very similar to Floral Treasure. **\$1.00 each.**

DENISE. Lem., 1924. Imbricated flowers of an enormous size. Soft flesh white. Center flecked crimson. Sweet-scented. Strong, straight stems. **Not for sale until 1929.**

7.6 DOCTEUR BOISDUVAL. Guerin, 1850. Rose type; late midseason. The largest of all dark red Peonies. Flowers regular, fine form, with large rounded petals. A row or even a single plant of this Peony is conspicuous across a field for its brilliant, dark maroon which is simply dazzling. There is nothing finer in dark red varieties. It is a race between Docteur Boissduval and Felix Crousse as to which is the better Peony, although they in no way conflict, Docteur Boissduval being much darker than Felix Crousse. Dessert, in his manuscript on the Peony says: "Docteur Boissduval (Guerin) is like Delachei." If this is true, Doctor Boissduval has precedence. It was sent out in 1850, but Delachei was not disseminated until 1856. **\$1.00 each.**

6.9 DOCTEUR BRETONNEAU. Guerin, 1850. Rose type; midseason. Large, compact flower. Guards pale lilac; center milk-white shaded amber. Fragrant. Tall, strong grower; very free bloomer. Extra good commercial variety. **50 cents each.**

7.2 DOCTEUR CAILLOT. Verdier, 1856. Semi-rose type; midseason. A grand flower, coming in large clusters. Rich, fiery amaranthine red. Very free bloomer. We doubt if there is a finer general-purpose red. It will surprise you. **75 cents each.**

8.1 DOCTEUR H. BARNSBY. Dessert, 1913. Rose type; late. Very large, full, globular bloom. Solferino-red, tinged purplish crimson, changing to clearer tint with a very pronounced bluish reflex. Strong stems and good habit. Free bloomer in clusters. Beautiful and showy. **\$1.00 each.**

7.7 DORCHESTER. Richardson, 1870. Rose type; very late. This is an extremely valuable Peony for several reasons. First, it is an upright, shapely growing plant; second, it is a delicate hydrangea-pink or salmon-pink, a color that is very rare in Peonies; third, it blooms very late, thus extending the Peony season fully a week. By its distinct, clean, salmon-pink color, this variety was the lodestone that influenced our Mr. John Good to take up Peony culture. **75 cents each.**

6.3 DR. EDGAR PLEAS. Pleas, 1900. Anemone type. This is one of the most beautiful and wonderful productions without pollen or seed capsules such as man alone could have

Our Glory Bloom We Call the Peony.

created and one of the most delicately charming of its type. Guards light lilac-pink; center of flower canary-yellow. When the bloom has attained its full strength of stem and heritage of beauty, the petaloids in the center put on the air of nobility, as if it were on dress parade, by donning snow-white plumes midway over the bright yellow surface, being of greater width than on the recurved filaments themselves, each plume cupped and curved like the white caps on the waves of the ocean. Mrs. Pleas says in regard to the yellow ones: "I think Dr. Pleas best, else I had not named it that." Certainly it is unique. **50 cents each.**

7.8 DUC DE WELLINGTON. Calot, 1859. Bomb type; late midseason. If it were not that comparisons are odious, we would state, without fear of successful contradiction, that there is no white Peony with so many points of excellence as this old Duke of Wellington. The vigorous, tall-growing plant has stems sufficiently strong to stand upright and the flowers are of really gigantic size, pyramidal in shape, with high-built center. Two rows of large broad guards are pure snow-white and the center sulphur-white. Fragrant. A free bloomer and an ideal cut-flower. **\$1.00 each.**

DUCHESS OF SOMERSET. Kelway, 1899. Rose type; midseason. Color a very delicate light rose tint. Very fine fragrance. Tall, robust habit. **\$2.00 each.**

6.7 DUCHESS OF TECK. Kelway, 1890. Rose type; late midseason. Large, full flower. Pure white, waxy petals, with yellow stamens showing. Looks like an improved Couronne d'Or. **50 cents each.**

8.1 DUCHESSE DE NEMOURS. Calot, 1856. Crown type; early. Blooms several days after Festiva Maxima. Superb, cup-shaped, sulphur-white flowers with greenish suffusion that lights up the entire flower, gradually changing to pure snow-white without spot or blemish. Fragrant. In all Peonies there is nothing so exquisitely chaste and beautiful as this variety in the half-open state. It is entirely distinct in growth, being upright and branching. Certainly a grand Peony. **75 cents each.**

6.1 DUCHESSE D'ORLEANS. Guerin, 1846. Bomb type; midseason. Medium size, compact. Deep pink with salmon center. Fragrant. Tall. **50 cents each.**

7.3 DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE. Kelway, 1895. Rose type; late. Extra large, compact, flat bloom. Solferino-red, narrow fringed petals intermingled with the wide petals; color effect uniform deep rose. Fragrant. Tall, strong grower. Distinct and beautiful. **75 cents each.**

EDITH FORREST. Hollis. Introduced by E. P. Wheeler in 1918 and described by him as follows: "Large, bright pink, very full and double; fine form; strong grower; exceedingly free bloomer; tall, with large strong stems that hold the flowers firmly erect without any tendency to droop. The most fragrant Peony known." Midseason. **\$15.00 each.**

8.2 EDMOND ABOUT. Crousse, 1885. Rose type; late midseason. Large, double, globular form. Delicate hydrangea-pink, with lilac shades deepening in the center, which is often

prominently flecked with crimson. Buds borne in clusters. Fine fragrance. **\$2.00 each.**

8.3 EDMOND LEBON. Calot, 1864. Rose type; midseason. Large, bright violet-rose bloom on strong, short stem. Rather dwarf plant. A very showy variety. **\$1.00 each.**

7.1 EDOUARD ANDRE. Mechin, 1874. Semi-double type; midseason. Dark velvety crimson with carmine-violet tints; petals widely notched. Dwarf habit. **50 cents each.**

7.6 EDULIS SUPERBA. Lemon, 1824. Crown type; very early. This might well be called the Decoration Day Peony, for it has never failed to be in full bloom May 30. Our field of 30,000 plants is a sight never to be forgotten when seen on that date. It is a most beautiful bright, clear, mauve-pink with a silvery reflex, measuring under good culture, from 7 to 8 inches across. June rose fragrance. One of the most valuable Peonies. **50 cents each.**

7.5 EDWIN FORREST. Hollis, 1904. Semi-rose type; late midseason. Large convex flower, very full and double. Light solferino-red with silvery reflexes. **\$1.00 each.**

9.1 EDWIN C. SHAW. Thurlow, 1919. Midseason. Clear rose, with no trace of carmine, slightly lighter at tips of petals; outer petals broad and imbricated and extreme center ones much shorter. Beautiful, both in color and form. **\$14.00 each.**

7.8 E. G. HILL. Lemoine, 1906. Semi-rose type; early midseason. Petals evenly shaped, one like the other, opening horizontally into a gigantic flat flower—markedly distinct in this respect. Color a rich Tyrian rose or red, with a wide border of silvery rose. It lacks the violet tint so often seen in Peonies, which adds greatly to its attractiveness. Fragrant. Very strong upright grower with stiff straight stems that never fall over. An exceedingly free bloomer, bearing its flowers in immense clusters. We have never seen blooms produced singly. Magnificent. **\$1.50 each.**

8.7 E. J. SHAYLOR. Shaylor, 1916. Miss Thurlow says of this one: "In purchasing some stock from Mr. Shaylor we admired this variety so much that we asked if we might not name it for him." Blooms of globular shape. Clear silvery pink; staminodes light yellow, edged golden yellow. Very distinct and strikingly beautiful. **\$7.50 each.**

ELEGANS SUPERBISSIMA. Buyck, 1842. Rose type; midseason. Large bloom. Very fresh pink color, shaded yellow at the center. **\$1.00 each.**

7.3 ELIE CHEVALIER. Dessert, 1908. Crown type; midseason. Opens a large globular bomb, developing a high-built crown, forming a cup of beautifully imbricated petals. Color uniform Tyrian-rose, center elegantly flecked with crimson. Fragrant. Tall grower; free bloomer. **75 cents each.**

ELISA. Dessert, 1922. Large cup-shaped flower. Color carmine-hydrangea-pink, shaded silvery salmon. Very fine. **\$8.00 each.**

9.2 ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING. Brand, 1907. Rose type; very late. Prize Peony. A tall, commanding white, equaled by none of its color. When first opening, it bears the faintest blush of soft seashell-pink, the

The Good & Welsh Peony Farms, Inc.

lower side of guard petals splashed with dark crimson and green. The first row of guard petals, which are $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, enclose five or six rows of large long petals interspersed with smaller ones, having crimson markings on upper edges and sometimes on side of the larger petals inside cup, which is broad, often 6 to 7 inches across, with crimson stripes seen from lower side. The corolla is loosely full. When in bud it is of astonishing grandeur in its unfolding loveliness. The delicate shades of color in the opening bloom are frequently referred to as primrose tints, but that conveys an imperfect idea, for they more closely resemble the alternating glow and shimmer of morning pink and red preceding dawn. The foliage is strikingly large and glossy. A white Peony of the most attractive form and quality and one of the most delightfully fragrant. It is the Queen of Peonies. **\$4.50 each.**

ELLA CHRISTIANSEN. Brand, 1925. A medium deep pink of the very largest size and a most profuse bloomer. It holds its color unusually well in the sun. When a lot of new Peonies was first coming into bloom, seven years ago, Mrs. Brand wished to name one of them for her youngest sister. This sister watched all of the new ones as they opened, and chose this variety to bear her name. Two years later, she again went over the list and came to the same conclusion, so the variety was given her name. **\$50.00 each.**

7.3 ELLA CHRISTINE KELWAY. Kelway, 1899. Rose type. Very full, large, cup-shaped bloom of perfect form. Beautiful soft lavender-flesh-color, enclosed in large guard petals. Very sweetly perfumed. Award of Merit R. H. S. It is remarkable for the great solidity of the bloom. **75 cents each.**

7.6 ELLA WHEELER WILCOX. Brand, 1907. Bomb type; late. Prize Peony. Markedly bomb shaped, but with interesting variations in details. Deep shell-pink. The elevated cup-shaped center, which is enclosed by a row of irregular crimson-tipped petals, is surrounded by many rows of irregular fringed petals, the outer ones sometimes becoming a rich cream. Around the central mass are many rows of fringed petals becoming reflexed. Unusual in its form and varied coloring. Good cut-flower. Very fragrant. Remarkable variety. Distinct. **\$1.00 each.**

8.7 ELWOOD PLEAS, syn. Lost Treasure. Pleas, 1900. Rose type; late midseason. Let Mrs. Pleas describe this wonderful flower: "I claim this is my Peony King. It has the advantage of travel and notoriety, of having been sold for a higher price than any known Peony. It never fails to open six to nine huge flowers on each stem, holding them erect during rain and storm. It bears all the rivalry possible without adding a blush to its delicate beauty. Of largest size, flat, full, double, light shell-pink, gradually changing more beautiful and remaining in bloom a long time." Then, again, Mr. Germann, the Peony student of Ohio, has this to say: "This Peony, no doubt, is the most talked-of variety in the world. Mrs. Pleas often said it was her favorite, and no doubt

among the pinks it holds as high a rank as Jubilee does among the whites. Large and full, outer petals immense. Color dainty hydrangea-pink with a halo of white; fragrant. Elwood Pleas is said to be the first Peony of her own raising that Mrs. Pleas sold, getting \$100 for it." Mrs. William Crawford, of Indiana, who is both a grower and student of Peonies, says of it: "It is a dainty pink, perhaps a shade or two lighter than La France; does not fade white; good keeper; strong, robust grower; fragrant. Blooms same time as Couronne d'Or, several days before Richardson's Grandiflora. It appeals to me for its dainty color, perfect shape, and sweet smell. I kept going to it again and again and found myself saying, 'After all is said and done, you are the sweetest thing in the garden.'" Scarce. **\$2.50 each.**

7.1 EMPEREUR NICOLAS. Crousse, 1897. Enormous full bloom; broad petals, tufted, chatoyant lively amaranth, with deep purple reflex. Bright color of the greatest effect. **75 cents each.**

8.9 ENCHANTERESSE. Lemoine, 1903. Rose type; very late. Large globular, compact flowers. Creamy white; guards splashed crimson; center faintly flecked crimson with a greenish suffusion. To those who have never seen this greenish glow in a Peony it will be a pleasant surprise, for it makes the flower fairly luminous. Delicious fragrance. Erect, tall, vigorous grower. **\$3.00 each.**

8.0 ENCHANTMENT. Hollis, 1907. Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, high and ideal form. Pale rose or lilac-rose. A marvel of beauty. Extra. **\$1.00 each.**

6.8 ENFANT DE NANCY. Crousse, 1896. Rose type; late. Pale lilac-rose, changing to lilac-white. Fragrant. Free bloomer. **50 cents each.**

7.9 ESTAFETTE. Dessert, 1910. Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, globular flowers. Velvety, clear crimson, shaded brilliant amaranth, with distinct carmine reflex, and a large border of silvery rose. A fine early variety. **\$1.00 each.**

7.0 ETENDARD DU GRAND HOMME. Miellez, 1855. Rose type; late midseason. Very large flower, with wide petals. Brilliant Tyrian-rose. Fragrant. Tall, strong grower. **75 cents each.**

6.1 ETIENNE MECHIN. Mechin, 1880. Crown type; midseason. Large flowers in clusters. Brilliant dark violet-red. Strong grower; free bloomer. Very showy. **50 cents each.**

8.0 ETTA. Terry, 1904. Rose type; late. Very large, flat flower. Uniform delicate hydrangea-pink. Fragrant. Blooms same time as Grandiflora and ranks with that variety. **\$1.00 each.**

7.6 EUCHARIS. Lemoine, 1909. Rose type; late. Very large, compact, globular flower. Creamy white. Sweetly perfumed. Especially good. **\$1.00 each.**

8.3 EUGENE BIGOT. Dessert, 1894. Semi-rose type; late midseason. Large imbricated flowers of perfect shape. Bright red with velvety garnet shades. Extra. **\$1.25 each.**

Our Glory Bloom We Call the Peony.

7.3 EUGENE REIGNOUX. Dessert, 1905. Semi-double type; early midseason. Large, globular, loose flowers. Carmine-pink shaded purple. **75 cents each.**

8.3 EUGENE VERDIER. Calot, 1864. Rose type; late. Very large compact double flowers. Delicate hydrangea-pink; guard petals lilac-white. Fragrant. Very erect, rather dwarf habit, with unusually strong stems; free bloomer. This variety has been greatly confused with L'Indispensable. We believe there are more growers unacquainted with the true Eugene Verdier than any other Peony, as there is but little stock of it anywhere. All Holland and America is mixed up on it. Beware of the fellow who blows his horn the loudest and longest about this Peony. He is in all probability talking about L'Indispensable. **\$2.00 each.**

8.6 EUGENIE VERDIER. Calot, 1864. Semi-rose type; early. Do not confound the name of this variety and Eugene Verdier. Miss Jessie M. Good, who has devoted considerable time during the past ten years to the study of the Peony while it is blooming, says: "Of all your six hundred varieties I place Eugenie Verdier first and foremost. It has so many good qualities I hardly know where to begin to enumerate them. It is a strong, healthy grower with blooms on 3 to 4-foot stems. The flower is enormously large for a Peony. Then, its loose petalage has a distinctive charm never seen in the varieties crowded with petals. Its form is ideal, being flat, showing its great wealth of tints and blending of colorings to fine advantage. What about its color? Simply indescribable. It opens a fresh delicate hydrangea-pink with primary petals lighter, center flushed crimson. The flower hangs on in perfection for two weeks and often finishes with two-thirds of the flower paper-white, the other third in the center decided hydrangea-pink. Words absolutely fail to convey an impression of its exceedingly great beauty. Fragrant. Easily scores six points of excellence." **75 cents each.**

8.9 EUNICE SHAYLOR. Shaylor, 1919. Midseason. Globular blooms of ivory-white, outer petals slightly flushed pink. Some stamens present, giving golden light over the flower. **\$6.00 each.**

8.2 EVANGELINE. Lemoine, 1910. Rose type; midseason. Immense double flowers that open flat; petals beautifully imbricated. Color clear Enchantress-pink, freshly tinted delicate mauve, reverse silver. Deliciously fragrant. Has all the good qualities of Lemoine's later introductions. Growth similar to Bayadere. A most glorious flower. **\$3.00 each.**

8.3 EVENING GLOW. Hollis, 1907. Early. Very large, flat, medium-compact blooms in clusters. Uniform hydrangea-pink, tipped white. Tall, strong, erect grower. **\$2.50 each.**

8.5 EXQUISITE. Kelway, 1912. Semi-double type; midseason. Very large flowers. Most beautiful cherry-rose, showing golden anthers in the center, petals tipped with white. Very sweetly scented. One of the most beautiful Peonies in existence. **\$2.50 each.**

7.7 FANNY CROSBY. Brand, 1907. Crown

type; early midseason. Symmetrically formed laterals. Guard petals of the most lovely shade of soft pink surmounted by canary-yellow. Brand says it is the best yellow he has ever seen. **\$2.50 each.**

7.8 FARIBAULT. Brand, 1918. Rose type; late. Large blooms. Deep rose with a silver sheen—peculiar shade that makes everyone who sees it want it as being something strikingly different from any other shade they have ever seen; collar a trifle lighter than the guards; center petals silver tipped. Total color effect of a number of blooms is that of blending shades of rose. Fragrance mild. A very free bloomer. **\$1.00 each.**

6.6 FAUST. Mieliez, 1855. Crown type; midseason. Guard petals and crown hydrangea-pink, changing to lilac-white with collar of narrow sulphur-yellow petals. **50 cents each.**

8.4 FELIX CROUSSE. Crousse, 1881. Rose type; late midseason. It is difficult to get a red Peony which is a self color, that is to say, a full, rich, even shade of red not suffused with violet, purple or crimson, but Felix Crousse fills the bill. Its large, globular flowers, solid and compactly built from edge to center, are a rich, even, brilliant, dazzling, ruby-red, exceptionally fiery, bright and effective. None better. **50 cents each.**

7.5 FERDINAND STOLICZKA. Richardson, 1902. Rose type; very early. Guard petals broad, delicate pink; center petals narrower, pure white; perfectly double. Erect, free bloomer. A very distinct and beautiful flower. First-Class Certificate of Merit, 1904. **\$1.00 each.**

8.0 FESTIVA. Donkelaer, 1838. Rose type; midseason. This variety is selling under several aliases, such as Festiva Paschalls, or the Passover Peony, because of blood-red spots on the white petals. Is also known around Chicago cut-flower market as Drop White, in allusion to these same spots, and is often sold as Festiva Maxima and sometimes under the name of Edulis Alba. Blooms of largest size, double to the center, pure white, prominently crimson flecked. This, in our opinion, is a much prettier flower than Festiva Maxima, having more and larger crimson spots. Blooms one week later than Festiva Maxima. Dwarf grower; desirable for planting as a border to other Peonies or to shrubbery. **50 cents each.**

9.3 FESTIVA MAXIMA. Mieliez, 1851. Rose type; early. Many regard this as the queen of all Peonies. Mr. Harrison says: "This flower has reached the ultimate beyond which we cannot go. Here at the door stands Festiva Maxima, white as the soul of the Madonna, with now and then a blood drop, as though the iron had sometimes entered her heart. What a marvelous flower!" It combines enormous size (often 7 to 8 inches in diameter) with wondrous beauty. Clear carmine spots on edge of center petals. For over sixty years it has held first rank, and its still the standard of perfection by which all other Peonies are judged. The most popular white Peony for cut-flowers. June rose fragrance. **50 cents each.**

7.1 FLAMBEAU. Crousse, 1897. Rose type; midseason. Large tufted blooms with very large petals. Lively cerise, tipped white—very

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pretty shade. Very free-blooming variety of medium height. **75 cents each.**

7.5 FLORAL TREASURE, syn. *Delicatissima*. Rosefield, 1900. Rose type; early midseason. Very large, full flowers. Clear, even pink, shading lighter at the center—very delicate color. "A splendid hemisphere of fragrant loveliness." Long stems uphold the big, handsome blooms almost 7 inches across. A unique and charming Peony which is fine for cut-flowers. **\$1.00 each.**

7.8 FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE. Brand, 1907. Rose type; late. A majestic Peony of peerless beauty. Very large blooms, borne one or two to a stem. Pure white with faint crimson markings on the edges of a few petals. Tall grower. One of the world's best, either new or old. The stars of Heaven must have looked on in sympathizing joy and admiration when this new treasure was brought forth to be named for that remarkable woman who did so much to bless mankind. Among the whites there is nothing finer, except Elizabeth Barrett Browning, and by those who prefer a pure white, it is regarded as equal to that variety. **\$1.50 each.**

8.9 FLOW'RET OF EDEN. Neeley. A beautiful pink Peony originated by Dr. J. H. Neeley of Paulding, Ohio. It opens a soft pink and fades to paper white. There are some stamens at the collar and in the center, and the stiff stems hold the light weight blooms perfectly. The quality and color of the petals are excellent. The form of the flower is good, and, as it has value both in the show room and on the landscape, we are glad to recommend it. The laterals bloom late in the season and are splendidly held, and its height and beautiful color make it one of the most valuable landscape varieties. **\$2.00 each.**

9.1 FRANCES WILLARD. Brand, 1907. Prize Peony. A perfectly formed flower, with petals of varying sizes, forming a very large rounded bloom often having a raised cup-shaped center enclosing golden stamens. Opens exquisite blush-white, with an occasional carmine touch, changing outdoors to a pure white. As a cut-flower it remains pinkish cream. Although delicate in appearance, it is of good substance, and an excellent cut flower. Altogether it is a wonderful combination of strength and delicacy; the best flower of its type yet produced. Mrs. Crawford says of it: "I cannot describe the effect fifty or more plants with from twenty to thirty big blooms had on me when I first saw them. A specimen plant on the lawn had forty to fifty blooms. Such a display of nature's colors is seldom seen." **\$2.75 each.**

8.6 FRANCES SHAYLOR. Shaylor, 1915. Waxy cream; the stamens canary-yellow, edged with deep gold. They are long as petals and present a very pleasing effect. Very distinct. **\$4.00 each.**

6.3 FRANCIS B. HAYS. Richardson. Pure rich pink, after the color of Humei, and a great improvement over that variety. **50 cents each.**

6.7 FRANCOIS ORTEGAT. Parmentier, 1850. Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, deep crimson blooms darkened with amaranth and lit by brilliant golden yellow anthers. Fragrant. Free blooming. Very striking. **50 cents each.**

8.2 FRANCOIS ROUSSEAU. Dessert, 1909. Semi-rose type; early. Large flower of perfect shape. Lively velvety red, almost identical in color with Eugene Bigot, but blooms eight to ten days earlier. An extremely desirable red Peony of more than ordinary free-flowering habit. **\$4.00 each.**

FREEDOM. Kelway, 1909. Semi-rose type; early. Extra-large, flat flowers. Light Tyrian rose. Medium tall, strong, and erect. **\$2.00 each.**

8.1 GALATHEE. Lemoine, 1900. Rose type; very late. Large, double blooms. Flesh-white. Fragrant. Tall, strong grower. **\$3.00 each.**

7.1 GEN. BERTRAND. Guerin, 1846. Bomb type; early. Large, full double flowers of globular form. An even shade of solferino-red, center slightly tipped silver. Fragrant. Tall, strong upright grower. An extra-good variety. Sometimes confused with both Modeste Guerin and Grandiflora Rosea. **75 cents each.**

6.1 GEN. CUSTER. Terry, 1905. Semi-rose type; midseason. Large flowers. Deep pink, edged white, showing two rows of golden stamens. **50 cents each.**

7.3 GEN. DAVOUST. Crousse, 1898. Rose type; late. Fine, large, globular flowers. Amaranth, tipped crimson. Splendid. **75 cents each.**

7.2 GEN. DODDS. Crousse, 1893. Semi-rose type; late. Very large, globular bloom. Dark Tyrian-rose, guard or primary petals splashed emerald-green with a few white petals in center of flower. Tall, strong grower and free bloomer. Extra. **75 cents each.**

GEN. HOOKER. Terry, 1905. Fully double flowers of bright crimson, striped and edged with white. Robust grower. **\$2.75 each.**

GEN. GORGAS. Van Leeuwen, 1924. Cup-shaped flowers with large petals. Pure white; some of the petals edged or flecked crimson. Strong, tall; straight stems. A very strong flowering sort. **\$12.00 each.**

GENEVIEVE. Lem., 1924. Full flowers of enormous size. Creamy white. Very late. A superb variety. **Not for sale until 1929.**

7.7 GEORGE HOLLIS. Hollis, 1907. Rose type; late. Large, globular, compact flower. Guards lilac-white; center pale rose-pink. Fragrant. Free bloomer. Very attractive variety. Received honorable mention of Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 1904. **\$2.50 each.**

7.2 GEORGE WASHINGTON. Hollis, 1904. Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, flat flower. Uniform dark crimson. Tall. Certificate. **75 cents each.**

8.9 GEORGIANA SHAYLOR. Shaylor, 1908. Rose type; midseason. Very large bloom with wide petals. Flesh-pink, changing to a very delicate whitish flesh in the center. Good in every way. **\$3.00 each.**

8.5 GERMAINE BIGOT. Dessert, 1902. Crown type; midseason. Flat, very large, compact blooms, borne in clusters. Pale lilac-rose; guards splashed with crimson—a very fresh coloring; collar same shade as guards. Strong, erect grower; free bloomer. A royal flower which is well known and popular in all good collections. **\$1.00 each.**

8.2 GIGANTEA, syn. *Lamartine*. Calot, 1860. Rose type; early midseason. Lemoine in 1908

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sent out a fine Peony under name of Lamartine, and as Calot's variety was already well known under the name of Gigantea, we retain same to save confusion, for it describes the size of the flower so well. The blooms are of enormous size—it's a race between Gigantea and Mons. Jules Elie as to which is the larger. Gigantea is flat, while Mons. Jules Elie is bomb shape. Gigantea bears flowers 7 to 8 inches across, occasionally throwing a startling bloom 10 to 12 inches in diameter, on long stems. If it has a fault it is that the stems in some instances do not support the enormous flowers. Color the most exquisite shade of bright pink or lilac-rose, tipped with silvery white, reflecting a silvery sheen. It has an agreeable spicy June rose fragrance. Quite distinct and fully as effective for decorative purposes as the largest and showiest chrysanthemum. Gigantea is a ravishingly beautiful flower—a wonder. Ward says: "This is the finest of all Peonies for cut-flowers." **75 cents each.**

7.2 GISELE. Lemoine, 1902. Rose type; late midseason. Large, full, double flowers of paper-white, shaded amber-cream. A beautiful Peony of unusual quality. **75 cents each.**

8.2 GISMONDA. Crousse, 1895. Rose type; very late. A Peony that has been overlooked. Large globular flowers produced in lavish profusion. Lively flesh-pink, with delicate rose center. Very fragrant. The habit leaves nothing to be desired—strong and upright. It is the very latest pink Peony to bloom that we know of, and particularly valuable for that reason. **\$1.00 each.**

8.6 GINETTE. Dessert, 1915. Large, imbricated, cup-shaped flowers in clusters. Very soft flesh-pink, shaded salmon, frequently flecked with carmine. Fragrance very pleasant. Free bloomer. A very fine variety. **\$2.00 each.**

7.9 GLOIRE DE CHARLES GOMBAULT. Gombault, 1866. Crown type; midseason. Medium-sized, globular flower, produced in the greatest profusion, every stem bearing one or more beautiful tri-colored blooms. Guards and crown light rose; collar of narrow cream-white petals, widening toward the center. Lemon fragrance. **\$1.00 each.**

GLORIANA. J. H. Neeley, 1918. Seedling of Mrs. John Smith Fogg. Midseason, full rose type, large to very large. Color a deep violaceous pink fading to soft hydrangea pink when fully opened. Guard petals heavy and cupped. Center full. **\$35.00 each.**

7.0 GLOIRE DE CHENONCEAUX. Mechin, 1881. Rose type; late midseason. Very large, full blooms. Currant-red, border of petals very bright silvery white. Extra. **50 cents each.**

7.6 GLOIRE DE TOURAINE. Dessert, 1908. Rose type; very late. Very full flowers without stamens. Lively velvety crimson with brilliant amaranthine reflex. Do not overlook this glorious Peony. None better of its color, and because of its late-blooming habit the Peony season is happily extended. **\$1.00 each.**

7.9 GLORY OF SOMERSET. Kelway, 1887. Bomb type; midseason. Especially fine in the bud just as it is bursting. A beautiful soft pink edged with silver. First Class Certificate, Royal Horticultural Society. **\$1.00 each.**

7.3 GOLDEN HARVEST. Rosefield, 1900. Bomb type; midseason. Especially fine, producing large, tri-colored blooms. The guard petals are blush-pink with creamy white center; which is overlaid and tipped with carmine. It combines cream, gold, white, pink, salmon, peach and apricot, the total color effect of the flower being creamy pink. Strong, delicate fragrance. Mr. Harrison says: "It breaks out into a wild, rollicking prodigality of beauty with its large flowers as to almost smother the plant, so great is their profusion. We all take off our hats as we pass by and cheer for beauty." The variety Jeanne d'Arc is identical with Golden Harvest. **50 cents each.**

6.5 GOLDEN WEDDING. Pleas, 1900. Rose type. Pretty, very double canary-yellow flowers, changing to white. **50 cents each.**

7.0 GOLIATH. Hollis, 1902. Rose type; midseason. Extra-large, globular, compact flower with wide petals. Tyrian-rose, slightly tipped silver. Fragrant. Tall, strong grower and free bloomer. Extra. **75 cents each.**

7.4 GOVERNOR JOHNSON. (1907). Tall and graceful. When in bud, delightfully conspicuous and attractive as the bud expands and opens into a larger vivid crimson blossom. With just enough gold in it and none too much, it is still more pleasing. When the main blossom begins to fail, the orbs, mediumly long and

GOVERNOR MORTON. Teas, 1917. Rose type; midseason. A high-built flower of good substance. Deepest rose or soft madder-red with a decided silvery sheen, adding a new shade of red to any collection. This is the only Peony ever introduced by the late E. Y. Teas, the noted Indiana horticulturist. He quaintly wrote: "I named it Governor Morton because the Hoosiers liked him." **\$2.25 each.**

9.2 GRACE LOOMIS. Saunders, 1919. Late. Large, very full, double white flower, something like Mireille, but much better. Tall, vigorous grower. **\$15.00 each.**

8.8 GRANDIFLORA. Richardson, 1883. Rose type; very late. Immense, double blooms with center incurved and rose-like and outer petals lax and somewhat loose and fluffy. Bright shell-pink, overlaid with lilac and delicate salmon, with a golden glow in the depths of its imbricated waxen petals. Fragrance faint, but pleasing. **\$1.00 each.**

7.1 GRANDIFLORA CARNEA PLENA. Lemon, 1834. Bomb type; very early. Blooms in clusters. Violaceous mottled pink. One of the best keepers. **75 cents each.**

8.1 GRANDIFLORA NIVEA PLENA. Lemon, 1824. Rose type; very early. Large, globular flower. Guards milk-white; collar pure white; center on first opening is intermingled white, salmon, and sulphur-yellow. Fragrant. Though one of the oldest varieties, it ranks among the best. The true stock is scarce. **75 cents each.**

7.4 GRAZIELLA. Origin unknown. Rose type, midseason. Superb bud. Large, full, well-shaped blooms in clusters. Guard petals lively blush-pink; center pink, canary-yellow, and salmon. Growth strong and healthy; perfect habit; very free bloomer. A variety of great beauty. **75 cents each.**

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8.2 GROVER CLEVELAND. Terry, 1904. Rose type; late. Very large, full dark crimson blooms. Strong, vigorous grower. One of Terry's best. **\$1.25 each.**

8.2 H. A. HAGEN. Richardson. Rose type; late. Perfectly double. Bright, uniform clear pink throughout—a beautiful color. Very erect and free blooming. Choice. **\$3.00 each.**

HANSINA BRAND. A. M. Brand, 1925. One of the most remarkable and distinct new Peonies. Received an Award of Merit at the London (Ontario) International Peony Show. This variety is from an older line of seedlings than most of the new ones. It has held our good opinion from the first, and we can heartily recommend it, really considering it one of the greatest Peonies grown. The color is medium to deep pink, and the stems are long and so strong that they hold the flower erect. **\$50.00 each.**

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. Hollis-Anderson. Semi-rose type; midseason. Cream-white blooms of fine texture and substance, showing yellow stamens. Vigorous. This is not the original of same name by Hollis, but was sent by him to Miss Anderson, for the well-known variety. One enthusiast said, when he first saw it, that he would be willing to crawl on his knees from his home to the city where he had seen it in order to possess it. Very limited stock. **\$12.00 each.**

7.9 HARRIET FARNSLEY. Brand, 1916. Rose type; very late. Large flowers, borne one to a stem. Beautiful soft pink of the color and style of Mme. Emile Galle, but later and of better substance. A very beautiful variety. "Our latest and one of our best." **\$1.00 each.**

HAZEL KINNEY. A. M. Brand, 1925. Very large flower of uniform hydrangea-pink, delicate and pure. Very profuse bloomer. Splendid show flower. **\$50.00 each.**

HENRI CORÉ. Doriât, 1925. Fleshy pink. Very full flower. Very late. **Not for sale until 1929.**

7.7 H. F. REDDICK. Brand, 1913. Semi-rose; midseason. One of the best dark reds. It is of medium height. The flowers are large and brilliant with gold stamens showing among the petals. Its fine habit of growth, its beautiful blossoms, and its profuse blooming habit, make it a variety which every collector should have. This variety and Ben Franklin will produce the most cut-flowers of any reds we know of. **\$1.00 each.**

7.9 HELEN WOLAVER. Brand, 1918. Rose type; very late. One of the most unusual and fascinating Peonies. One would almost think he were cutting rose-buds when he cuts Helen Wlover buds from the bush, so striking is the resemblance of this variety in the bud to a rose. It does not come to perfection until grown on four-year-old plants. Seashell pink, guard petals more or less splashed with a deeper pink, together with generally two rows of the next inner petals slowly drawing away and leaving a compact rose-bud shaped center. Rose scented. Taken all in all, the most beautiful Peony of recent years. **\$1.00 each.**

7.8 HENRI MURGER. Crousse, 1895. Rose

type; late. Very large, compact globular bloom. Uniform pure mauve. Strong, erect grower. **\$1.00 each.**

8.8 HENRY AVERY. Brand, 1907. Very late. Center blooms 5 to 6 inches across, with three or four rows of very light shell-pink guard petals; hidden in these are three rows of short, broad pale green and white petals edged with carmine; corolla full, mostly white with a distinct narrow band mixed with yellow petals, giving it a charming effect. This flower is entirely distinct from any we have ever seen. Stalks very tall, each producing a large bouquet. Its lateral orbs open at the same time as the center buds. Exceedingly choice and rare. **\$6.00 each.**

6.9 HENRY DEMAY. Calot, 1806. Medium size, very attractive anilin red, bomb type with silver reflex. Midseason. Extra good. **50 cents each.**

6.8 HUMEI ALBA. Lemon, 1830. Rose type. Color lilac white, guard clear, collar same as guards; center clear. Fragrance pleasant. Early bloomer. Large size. **50 cents each.**

6.5 HUMEI CARNEA. Guerin, 1856. Rose type; early midseason. Very large bloom. Clear flesh, tinged rose. In color this is quite distinct and immediately attracts attention. We consider it one of the most distinct in color. **50 cents each.**

INSPECTEUR LAVERGNE. Doriât, 1924. Dark crimson red, with just a tinge of brown in it, which makes this shade something quite new in peonies. The shape of the flower is like that of Felix Crousse. Very full and large. Long strong, straight stems. Very rich bloomer. Early. An exceptionally fine peony. **Not for sale until 1929.**

7.2 IRMA. Calot, 1859. Rose type; late. Very large, full, double, globular flower. Violet-rose with a few small narrow creamy petals in the center. A tall, strong grower. Do not overlook this Peony. It will please you. **75 cents each.**

8.3 ISOLINE. Lemoine, 1916. Enormous cup-shaped flowers, of purest white, with a tuft of yellowish central petals. **\$3.00 each.**

8.7 JAMES KELWAY. Kelway, 1900. Semi-rose type; early midseason. This gentleman has been masquerading under the name of Lady Derby for several years. Let us tell you if any man may be called a peach, this one is entitled to it. The very tall, vigorous plants bear flowers of gigantic size—a veritable giant among giants—very double and full, in immense clusters. Color pure white, overlaid with a delicate flush of bridesmaid-pink, tinged yellow at the base of the petals. Surprisingly fragrant and in the front rank of desirable Peonies, easily admitting it to the society of the "Best Forty." A truly regal flower and should never be omitted from any collection, large or small. Easily scores the six points of excellence. **\$1.50 each.**

7.9 JEANNE D'ARC. Calot, 1858. Crown type; midseason. Soft pink, intermingled with sulphur-white and rose; center spotted carmine. Extra. Very much resembles Golden Harvest. **60 cents each.**

Our Glory Bloom We Call the Peony.

graceful, still attract the attention of all. This is a unique and attractive variety, particularly good for landscape varieties. **75 cents each.**

8.3 JEANNE GAUDICHAU. Millet, 1903. A most lovely angelic white which, when the flower is fully mature, appears to be enveloped in a flamy mist of seraphic pink; edges of petals beautifully fringed; center petals scalloped and bordered with carmine. A wonder. **\$1.50 each.**

7.8 JENNY LIND. Barr, 1860. Bomb type; midseason. Large bloom on long stems; tall grower; free bloomer; color light pink with silvery reflex and narrow white petals interspersed in the center. A most striking variety with many admirers. **\$1.00 each.**

8.6 JESSIE SHAYLOR. Shaylor, 1916. Large tea-colored blooms on tall, stiff stems. Delicious fragrance. **\$5.00 each.**

7.6 JOHN HANCOCK. Hollis, 1907. An incurving, high-built brilliant crimson flower of good size. **\$1.00 each.**

9.3 JOHN M. GOOD. Good & Welsh, 1921. Rose type; late midseason. Very large, handsome flowers of pure glistening white without spot or blemish, and petals symmetrically arranged and graduated toward the center. In early stages the outer petals are faintly flushed and the center shows a golden glow, but the fully open flower is snowy white. Richly fragrant. Habit of plant erect and strong. One of the choicest and scarcest varieties on the market. **\$35.00 each.**

8.2 JOHN RICHARDSON. Richardson, 1904. Rose type; late. Very large, perfectly double, blush-rose blooms of fine form. Fragrant. Extra good. First-Class Certificate, 1904. **\$1.50 each.**

7.3 JOSEPH GRIFFIN. Pleas, 1909. Semi-rose type. No other Peony has stems so large, strong and upright, each literally bearing an armful of flowers, yet standing erect. The rosy pink blooms are of beautiful globular shape, with broad petals prominently tipped white, causing the surface of the bloom to appear almost pure white. Some flowers are tufted with stamens showing, greatly enhancing its color effect. Elegant. **75 cents each.**

8.9 JUBILEE. Pleas, 1908. Rose type; midseason. An immense, fluffy, lacy flower with beautifully graduated petals symmetrically arranged about a deep rose-bud center. Snowy white with a pale greenish light in the depths and an occasional pink glow on outer petals. Unquestionably one of the finest varieties for show or cutting. In the garden, however, its tall stems need support to enable them to hold up the enormous flowers. **\$3.00 each.**

7.2 JULES CALOT. Calot, 1861. Rose type; midseason. Large, rather flat flower. Dark carmine-pink, with a silvery reflex and an occasional crimson fleck on central petalage. A very liberal bloomer. **75 cents each.**

8.6 JUDGE BERRY. Brand, 1907. Semi-rose type; early. Large to very large, opening back flat. The bud opens pink, the petals open farther and farther back until it becomes a great flat disk of variegated pink and white of surpassing beauty, 7 to 8 inches in diameter. The ground-color is white, washed with a soft

delicate pink. Petals narrow, long, and fringed, with some stamens intermingled. Medium tall, very profuse bloomer, and always good. Possesses a very delicate though charming fragrance. This flower is the best of its season, being a great mass of loveliness at the very beginning of the Peony season when most of the other varieties are liable to be medium or small, making it very distinct and desirable. It is singularly attractive on the lawn, and where a massive effect is desired for interior decoration, it is simply superb. **\$5.00 each.**

8.8 KARL ROSEFIELD. Rosefield, 1908. Semi-rose type; midseason. Very tall, compact grower of stately habit and an A-1 bloomer; every shoot has a flower of rich velvety crimson, a perfect ball, very brilliant and striking. This variety, shown at the exhibition of the American Peony Society in June, 1911, received first prize for the best new Peony not in commerce before 1908. Usually considered the best red Peony. **\$1.50 each.**

9.8 KELWAY'S GLORIOUS. Kelway, 1909. Described by Kelway & Son as the most wonderful new Peony sent out for many years, and it is, without question, a most glorious variety, rivaling the celebrated Lady Alexandra Duff. Very full, enormous flower of ravishing beauty and purity. Gleaming white with a rosy streak on the outside of the guard petals. Very sweetly scented. **\$15.00 each.**

8.8 KELWAY'S QUEEN. Kelway, 1909. Rose type; late. Flesh-pink. A most delicate and lovely sort, and very sweet. A rare Peony. First-Class Certificate. **\$10.00 each.**

KONIGSWINTER. Goos & Koenemann. Pink. Large, full, compact perfectly formed blooms of very highest quality. Soft lilac with light silvery shadings. Tall, strong stems. **\$3.00 each.**

6.8 LA COQUETTE. Guerin, 1861. Crown type, midseason. Opens flat and builds up a crown of pyramidal shape. The guards are wide, bright rose-pink, with a fringe of narrow petals of a lighter shade surmounted by a crown of wide rose-pink petals same color as guards; these followed by a border of cream-white petals, finishing with a prominent tuft of rose-pink in center. Certainly a coquette. **50 cents each.**

6.8 LA FAYETTE. Dessert, 1904. Rose type; midseason. This is really so gorgeous a variety that a page in this book would not suffice to tell of its wondrous beauty. The flowers last for fully two weeks, are of giant size, the petals being beautifully fringed. It is a lovely shade of salmon-pink, with touches of heliotrope and a delicate tinting of cerise in the reflex—the most unique and entirely distinct coloring yet shown in a Peony flower. Absolutely in a class by itself in this respect. La Fayette has set a high-water mark that we believe will stand for years. **\$1.00 each.**

9.2 LA FÉE. Lemoine, 1906. Crown type; early. Very large, globular flower, very compact and double; petals very long. Guards mauve-rose; collar creamy white. Very strong, tall grower; free bloomer. Le Fée translated is "The Fairy." **\$10.00 each.**

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7.5 LA FIANCÉE. Lemoine, 1898. Crown type; midseason. Very large, high-built flower. Creamy white, base of petals shaded yellow; center flecked crimson, showing stamens that light up the flower until it fairly entrances with its golden glow. Perfume delicate, yet penetrating. Very floriferous. Should not be confused with the single white La Fiancée of Desert. **\$1.00 each.**

6.9 LA FONTAINE. Dessert, 1893. Semi-rose type; midseason. Very large, cup-shaped flowers with prominent stamens. Very brilliant amaranth, with silvery reflex. Extra good. **50 cents each.**

8.4 LA FONTAINE. Lemoine, 1904. Bomb type; late midseason. Large and double blooms. Violet-rose; collar lighter; primary petals very wide; center flecked with crimson. Fragrant and a very delicate odor. **\$3.50 each.**

9.0 LA FRANCE. Lemoine, 1901. Rose type; late midseason. Sought by every progressive Peony grower in Europe and America. Pre-eminently in a class by itself. When M. Lemoine produced this Peony he eclipsed everything that had preceded it. It bears enormous, full, rather flat, perfectly double flowers that are deliciously fragrant. It becomes La France-pink as the flower ages, finishing soft apple-blossom pink suffused mauve; guard petals have a splash of crimson through the center, deepening at the base. The flower appears to glow. Simply wonderful—nothing else in its color; nothing else in its class. An extremely free bloomer, as eight out of every ten small divisions will flower. Extra-strong grower with long stems. **\$4.00 each.**

8.9 LA LORRAINE. Lemoine, 1901. Rose type; midseason. Another fine Peony from Lemoine, bearing enormous globular blooms of creamy white, overlaid with the daintiest, prettiest, soft pink ever seen in any flower; sometimes it shows just a touch of salmon-pink. The petals are extremely large. This is a great keeper, no Peony lasting so long. In every way it is a fit companion to La France. Another it is a fit companion to La France. **\$6.00 each.**

8.5 LA PERLE. Crousse, 1885. Rose type; midseason. Very large, compact, globular flowers. White, overlaid with lilac; blush center; central petals noticeably flecked with carmine, sometimes splashed. Upright grower; free bloomer in clusters; extra fine. If you desire a real pretty Peony, try this one, it will not disappoint you. We consider it very nearly at the head of the procession. **\$1.00 each.**

8.3 LA ROSIERE. Crousse, 1888. Semi-double type; midseason. Large flowers in huge clusters, usually of five flowers on a stem, all open at the same time; thus a single stem makes a huge bouquet in itself. The flowers consist of several rows of large, pure white petals, the center being a large disk of golden yellow stamens, resembling a huge chalice of molten gold. The effect of the white and gold in such handsome form is both startling and entrancing. In form and effect resembles an enormous Tea rose. Every woman who sees it immediately desires to possess it. **75 cents each.**

8.1 LA TENDRESSE. Crousse, 1896. Rose

type; early. Very full, spreading flower of immense size borne in clusters; petals very thick and wax-like. Creamy white, changing to pure white; guards slightly splashed; center flecked crimson. Flecks are very prominent on some blooms, very slight on others. Very free flowering and fragrant. One of the very choicest. **75 cents each.**

7.5 LA TULIPE. Calot, 1872. Semi-rose type; midseason. Enormous, globular, fragrant flowers of delicate blush-white, shading to ivory-white, with red tulip markings on outside of guard petals. Again we quote Harrison: "There is no Peony so attractive in bud as this. First a ball interlaced with green, red and white. As it grows these interlacings become pronounced. There is no bloom whose unfoldings you watch with greater interest. It finally opens a solid ball of softest blush with streaks of carmine. There it sits in all its beauty, a glorious flower in a chalice of veined marble, emitting a delightful perfume." Our rows of this gave the appearance of a huge bank of snow for fully two weeks. **75 cents each.**

9.1 LADY ALEXANDRA DUFF. Kelway, 1902. This is the variety most talked of in the Peony world. For a number of years this much-sought for Peony has been practically out of commerce, and at the present time few plants of the true variety are in existence. We guarantee our plants to be true. The following is Kelway's description: "Lovely French-white—that is to say, not a snow-white, although when fully opened it is quite white; in the young stage tinted with a very fresh, delicate pale shade of blush or palest pink. The central flower (the first to open) is double of flattened circular form, and the central petals have a very small touch of carmine. It is very nicely formed, and scented, and the plants are exceedingly free flowering and showy. The side flowers (which are freely produced and which open after the central flower) come in semi-double, saucer-shaped form, exposing the anthers. The back of the flower, near the stem, is flushed with pink. Tall and robust. One of the grandest varieties we ever raised." **\$2.00 each.**

8.2 LADY BERESFORD. Kelway, 1895. Rose type; midseason. Large flowers. Soft blush-pink petals, tipped carmine. Very sweet fragrance. Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society. A magnificent bloom. **75 cents each.**

8.6 LADY EMILY. Pleas, 1907. Rose type; midseason. Mr. Germann states: "I know of no other Peony that has so many individual qualities as has Mrs. Pleas' Lady Emily," was the comment one Peony-lover made as he was looking over hundreds of Peonies in bloom. Sturdiness of stem and foliage, loveliness of color, shading from ivory-rose-pink and primrose, substance of petals waxy and of good quality, resembling iris petals in quality and waved effect; the combined coloring with its interspersed golden stamens remind one of the first tints of sunrise. Large, loose cup-shaped flower with the side buds adding beauty and distinctiveness to the large central flower." **\$2.00 each.**

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7.3 LADY GWENDOLIN CECIL. Kelway, 1889. Rose type; late. A beautiful flower of very delicate lavender-flesh. First-Class Certificate, Royal Botanical Society. **75 cents each.**

7.9 LADY IRIS. Pleas, 1907. Rose type; late midseason. Long, broad, rich, silky petals growing smaller toward the center. The cleanest possible color—white suffused with lake. The shadings and color remind one of the beautiful iris, Queen of May. No prettier loosely double flower than this. A rare and beautiful color and most attractive form. **\$3.00 each.**

8.3 LAMARTINE. Lemoine, 1908. Rose type; midseason. Large flowers with broad, imbricated petals of great durability. Rosy carmine, bordered silvery white. Extra good. A very attractive and striking Peony. **\$4.00 each.**

8.8 LAURA DESSERT. Dessert, 1913. Rose type; early. Large, full flower. Guard petals creamy white; center lively canary-yellow. A most beautiful and superb variety. **\$7.00 each.**

7.7 L'ECLATANTE. Calot, 1860. Bomb type; midseason. Flowers very double and full. Deep, brilliant velvety crimson. It makes a handsome plant, every flower standing up straight and erect above the foliage. We think this one of the finest Peonies. **\$1.00 each.**

9.9 LE CYGNE. Lemoine, 1907. Rose type; midseason. This was appropriately named "The Swan." Those who visited the Peony show at Paris in 1908 say that Le Cygne was easily the grandest white flower that they ever beheld. A visit to M. Lemoine's place on June 4, 1911, was rewarded by seeing the original plant of this Peony in full bloom. It was a large plant, standing at the entrance to the grounds, and arrested immediate attention, giving the impression of a huge ball of snow—a sight never to be forgotten. This was the only plant M. Lemoine, the originator, had of this variety, showing how very rare Le Cygne is. To show how careful he was of this plant when he sold from it he did not dig the entire plant up, but dug a trench down by its side and removed what he sold without disturbing the remainder of the plant. With us it grows about two-thirds as tall as Festiva Maxima, and has good, stiff, rigid stems, foliage the darkest green of all Peonies and buds borne in clusters. The very large, perfectly formed flowers have broad, imbricated petals. Color creamy white with a greenish luminosity at the heart, passing to a clear paper-white with age. The globular, compact type of bloom of this variety makes it easily distinguishable from all others. Unquestionably, the finest of all white Peonies. Easily scores the six points of excellence. Has the true June rose fragrance. In the American Peony Society's voting contest on the newer Peonies, Le Cygne, out of a possible 10, scored 9.9, the highest of all. **\$9.00 each.**

L'ELEGANTE. Guerin, 1857. Semi-double; midseason. Very fine globular flower. Color the clearest tone of bright rose. Elegant. **75 cents each.**

7.0 LEVIATHAN. Kelway, 1899. Rose type; midseason. As its name would indicate, this is a leviathan as to size. The large petals are bright deep rose, a color that is rather scarce

in Peonies; in fact, it is the best solid, deep rose color in all Peonies. Extra fine. **75 cents each.**

LIBELLULE. Dessert, 1922. Very elegant flower. Flesh, slightly shaded and splashed with carmine, straw, and salmon at the base. Very pleasant fragrance. **\$6.00 each.**

LILLE 1902. Millett, 1902. Bomb type; midseason. Enormous flowers with flat crown. Cherry-red, with silvery reflex. **\$2.00 each.**

LILLIAN GUMM. Gumm. Read what Mr. Gumm says of his best production: "This Peony is the pride of my heart. I am so convinced of its excellence that otherwise I would not refer to it as I am now doing. It possesses size, having a spread of from 5½ to 7 inches. The stems are strong and upright, easily sustaining the lovely blooms. The color is a beautiful shade of shell-pink, deeper in the center and fading to white toward the tips of the broad outer petals. Its fragrance is like that of La France rose. In fact, the flower very much resembles the Peony La France, with the advantage that it stands the hot sun much better. It is a strong, clean grower, very prolific bloomer, and produces vigorous roots that easily submit to division and consequent propagation. I am proud of Lillian Gumm, and I offer it with the utmost confidence as my contribution to the galaxy of Peony stars. It has been before the public only a short time, but its popularity will most certainly increase as it becomes better known. I have been conservative in my description, and have not attempted a glowing word-picture, such as some Peony rhapsodists indulge in, in their attempts 'to paint the lily and gild refined gold.'" To this we may add only that Lillian Gumm is a very fine Peony and should be better known. **\$8.00 each.**

7.3 L'INDISPENSABLE. Origin unknown. Rose type; late midseason. A variety of unknown French origin, sent out from Holland, and greatly confused with Eugene Verdier. Indeed, most of the Eugene Verdier sold is this variety. It is a huge ball of delicate baby-pink and has by far the most petals of any Peony in our collection. On the Pacific slope this is said to stand at the head of the list of all varieties. With us it at times seems to waterlog, and a few outside petals burn. **75 cents each.**

LITTLE ARISTOCRAT. Pleas, 1913. Rose type; midseason. A glossy lilac-pink with silvery reflex. Good stem and foliage; prolific in bloom. As its name indicates; it is not a large flower, but in the higher class and extremely rare. **\$3.00 each.**

7.5 LITTLE SWEETHEART. Brand, 1907. Bomb type; early midseason. Small blooms with prominent recurved guard petals of delicate salmon-pink; center petals open same shade and fade a trifle lighter. Dwarf, rigidly erect, covered with a perfect mass of bloom. A companion plant for Commodore Emge. Same height, same type, and, like that variety, excellent for planting in rows about a driveway. Beautiful. Can always be depended on. **\$1.00 each.**

8.1 LIVINGSTONE. Crousse, 1879. Rose type; late. Very full imbricated bloom; both

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buds and flowers are large and beautiful. Pale lilac-rose, with sheen of silver. Very free bloomer in clusters; upright, erect grower; fine cut-flower variety. One of the prize-winners. **75 cents each.**

9.0 LONGFELLOW. Brand, 1907. Prize Peony. A bright crimson with a cherry tone—perhaps the most brilliant red Peony. A circle of golden stamens surrounds the central mass of petals, while the outer petals are slightly reflexed. Its erect habit, vivid color, and long season give it rare value, either for home grounds or for landscape gardening on a larger scale. A fine companion for Frances Willard. Of equal height and blooming at the same time, they form a beautiful contrast. The most brilliant Peony in our list. **\$3.50 each.**

8.4 LORA DEXHEIMER. Brand, 1913. Semi-rose type; early. Immense, cylindrical blooms, borne singly on medium-high stiff stems which hold them rigidly erect. Intense flaming crimson, shading darker at base of petals. Prodigious bloomer. A splendid Peony of the same flat type as Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille, so hard to find in this color. The splendid habit and bright color of this variety marked it as of exceptional merit since its introduction. Each succeeding year has added to our good opinion of it. First class. **\$2.50 each.**

7.8 LORD KITCHENER. Renault, 1916. Rose type; very early. A most beautiful flower, well filled out. Brilliant cherry-red—a most dazzling hue. Very free bloomer; lasts well. It is the earliest of all Chinese Peonies to bloom, therefore is very valuable. Said to bloom almost as early as the Officialis group. **\$1.00 each.**

7.8 LORD ROSEBERRY. Crimson blooms. Very fine Peony. **\$1.00 each.**

6.9 LOUIS VAN HOUTTE. Calot, 1867. Semi-rose type; late midseason. Very fine, shapely, medium to large flower. Bright violaceous red of dazzling effect. An old favorite. **50 cents each.**

7.8 LOUISA BRAND. Brand, 1913. Semi-rose type; late midseason. Medium-sized, deep cone-shaped bloom. Exquisite bluish-white fading white. As it opens the blossom resembles a beautiful white water-lily. The center, surrounded by broad, drooping guard petals, gradually rises, the petals expand, and the blossom becomes a tall delicate cone of glistening pink petals intermingled with golden stamens. Tall grower, clean foliage, and a good bloomer. One visitor, a lover of the Peony, when he reached this sort said, "There is something wonderful; it has well paid me for my trip." **\$4.00 each.**

8.8 LOVELINESS. Hollis, 1907. Rose type; midseason. This is, undoubtedly, a great Peony. It was first shown at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society show, where it received a First-Class Certificate of Merit. Also judged by the Peony expert, Rev. Harrison, to be a leader. The flower is of good size and finely modeled. It is an exquisite flesh-tinted shade of pink and has been likened to the blush on a maiden's cheek. Fragrant. No collection complete without it. **\$2.00 each.**

6.6 LUCRECE. Calot, 1860. Large loose, pale pink and amber white crown type. Mid-

season, good variety. Odor pleasant. **50 cents each.**

7.8 LUCY E. HOLLIS. Hollis, 1907. Rose type; very late. Large, full, and double. A fleecy rose-pink; center shading to pale lilac-rose, flecked scarlet. Fragrant. Attractive and good. **\$1.00 each.**

LUELLA SHAYLOR. Shaylor, 1917. Mid-season. A very fine white, with center ribs of petals yellow, giving a total effect of a creamy yellow center. **\$9.00 each.**

8.7 LUETTA PFEIFFER. Brand, 1916. Semi-rose type; early. Very large blooms, produced in great profusion on long stout stems. Pure, glistening white petals, interspersed with just enough golden stamens to make it fascinating and beautiful. "Mr. and Mrs. Pfeiffer visited Mr. Brand's grounds and selected this sort as the very choicest of his entire collection then in bloom, and purchased his entire stock and named the variety Luetta Pfeiffer in honor of Miss Pfeiffer." **\$6.00 each.**

7.3 LYNDIA. Brand, 1907. A loose tuft of fringed bluish-white petals surrounded by many fine fringed petals of deep cream; broad reflexed guard petals often tipped with carmine are also bluish-white. Stems very long. A good white for late cutting. **75 cents each.**

MABEL CLARE. Pleas, 1916. Semi-rose type; midseason. A novelty sent out by Mrs. Pleas' daughter, to whom her mother had given it. She describes it as "shimmery cerise with golden stamens intermingled, and looks like it was made of satin." Unique in color with creased and crumpled petals forming a concave bloom of rare beauty. Sturdy growth and fine foliage, and should be in every collection. **\$4.00 each.**

MADELON. Dessert, 1922. Late. A beautiful full bloom of perfect form, petals decidedly imbricated. Color silvery pink tinged carmine. **\$10.00 each.**

8.6 MME. AUGUSTE DESSERT. Dessert, 1899. Semi-rose type; early midseason. Large, imbricated flower perfect in form. Glossy flesh, tinged clear carmine; center flecked with crimson. Extra-fine variety of exquisite fresh coloring. **\$1.50 each.**

7.1 MME. AUGUSTE PELTEREAU. Mechin, 1880. Rose type; late. Very large, globular bloom. Soft silvery pink. Very big clusters. Excellent. **75 cents each.**

7.8 MME. BARRILLET DESCHAMPS. Calot, 1868. Semi-rose type; early midseason. Large, flat, imbricated flower with very wide petals. Clear violet-rose, fading to a delicate silvery pink when the sunlight strikes it. Fragrant. Extra good. **75 cents each.**

8.0 MME. BENOIT RIVIERE. Riviere, 1908. Very large, beautiful, cup-shaped flower. Broad outer petals soft pink; inner petals narrow, salmon-pink, with dark salmon at base. **\$2.50 each.**

7.4 MME. BOLLET. Calot, 1867. Rose type; midseason. Very compact, globular double bloom. Clear rose with silvery white reflex; lingulated carmine. Fragrant. Free bloomer. Fine. **75 cents each.**

7.8 MME. BOULANGER. Crousse, 1886. Rose type; late midseason. Very large bloom. Color

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glossy, tender rose, shading to soft heliotrope, bordered with silvery flesh. An extra-fine and a much-sought-after Peony. **\$1.00 each.**

7.4 MADAME BREON. Guerin, 1850. Medium size, white bomb, with shell pink guard. Early free bloomer. Good. **75 cents each.**

7.3 MME. BUCQUET. Dessert, 1888. Semi-rose type; midseason. Very pretty, perfect shaped bud and flower. Velvety crimson, almost black. Very rich and magnificent. Extremely free flowering. All who see it insist on having it. An exceedingly attractive and brilliant variety. **75 cents each.**

8.1 MME. CALOT. Mieliez, 1856. Rose type; early. Large, convex bloom. Hydrangea-pink, center shaded slightly darker, with a somewhat sulphur-tint in the collar. This Peony has three distinctive qualities: First, it blooms every year, never failing; second, it produces more flowers than any Peony ever introduced; third, it is the most fragrant of all Peonies, the perfume being delicious. In the above three points Mme. Calot stands preeminent. It is the earliest light-colored Peony, blooming with us at Decoration Day, right along with *Edulis Superba*. Probably the most useful all-round Peony we grow. **50 cents each.**

7.9 MME. CAMILLE BANCEL. Crousse, 1897. Rose type; late. Large, globular, convex flower that is very compact and full. Uniform deep pink or solferino-red, with silvery reflex and salmon shadings. Beautiful and distinct. **50 cents each.**

6.5 MADAME COSTE. Calot, 1873. (Syn. *Queen Esther*). Color hydrangea pink; guards clear, collar cream white, lighter than guards; center flecked crimson. Fragrance pleasant. Medium size. Early bloomer. **50 cents each.**

7.9 MME. CROUSSE. Calot, 1866. Crown type; midseason. Large flowers in clusters. Pure white, with crimson flecks on crown. Free bloomer. Thought by many to be one of the best all-round white Peonies. **\$1.00 each.**

7.5 MME. DE GALHAU. Crousse, 1883. Rose type; late. Medium-large, compact bloom. Guards rose-white; center pale lilac-rose. Fragrant. Free bloomer. When this Peony bloomed, and we saw it in all its glory, it was a revelation to us. The coloring is different, so is the make-up of the flower, and you simply wonder if there can be a prettier flower than Mme. de Galhau. **\$1.00 each.**

7.7 MME. DE VATRY. Guerin, 1863. Crown type; midseason. Very large, finely formed bloom. Lilac-white guards and crown; sulphur-white collar of wide petals; center striped carmine. Fragrant. Splendid cut-flower variety and a fine bedding sort. One of Mr. Ward Welsh's favorites. **75 cents each.**

7.9 MME. DE VERNEVILLE. Crousse, 1885. Bomb type; early. Blooms very full and double, with very large pure white guard petals that fold over the flower. Purest white, suffused with daintiest blush, except a few cream-colored petals and four red flakes on central petals. Has the true June rose fragrance. We have counted sixty-five large, perfect blooms open at the same time on one plant. One of the most charming varieties on the market, and

an exceptionally free bloomer. We recommend it. **75 cents each.**

7.9 MME. DUCEL. Mechin, 1880. Bomb type; midseason. A very large, wonderfully built flower with broad guard petals and center bomb shaped, like a huge ball; very double and compact. The closely set center petals are beautifully incurved, as in a *chrysanthemum*. The whole flower, both guards and bomb, is a solid silvery lilac-pink or mauve-rose, very distinct, holding its form and color to the end. An indispensable variety that stands among the very first Peonies. Very floriferous. **75 cents each.**

7.7 MME. D'HOUR. Calot, 1864. Rose type; midseason. Very large flowers of soft carmine-pink with silvery reflex. Extra. **\$1.00 each.**

8.2 MME. D. TREYERAN. Dessert, 1899. Extremely large full bloom of rosy white, having center flecked with crimson and splashed lilac—unusually delicate coloring. Very scarce. **\$1.00 each.**

MADAME EDOUARD DORLAT. Dorlat, 1924. Globular flower, with rounded petals; white with a carmine border. Full and large. A few golden stamens visible between the petals. Long, strong stems. Late. A very superior variety. **Not for sale until 1929.**

8.5 MME. EMILE GALLE. Crousse, 1881. Rose type; late midseason. Large, double cup-shaped, imbricated flowers. Delicate seashell-pink, with touches of heliotrope and lavender. This is probably the most ethereally beautiful Peony; inexpressibly grand. Not new, but scarce and rare. Quite a number of visitors to our field fairly rave over the great beauty of this flower. **75 cents each.**

8.9 MME. EMILE LEMOINE. Lemoine, 1899. Semi-rose type; midseason. M. Lemoine thought enough of this Peony to honor it with his wife's name. Enormous buds, opening into extra-large imbricated round flowers that completely hide the bush, each petal overlapping the other, giving the whole flower a very unusually distinctive, even shape. On first opening it is glossy white, overlaid with a sheen of tender satiny pink, covered with minute lilac-dots; when fully blown, pure white. Tall, strong, vigorous grower and free bloomer; rare and beautiful. A variety you want to linger with. Easily scores the six points of excellence. **\$1.50 each.**

8.4 MME. EMILE DUPRAZ. Riviere, 1911. Very large cup-shaped flowers borne in clusters. Soft carmine-rose; interior darker, with soft velvety tints and silvery reflex—beautiful shade. **\$3.00 each.**

7.7 MME. FOREL. Crousse, 1887. Rose type; late midseason. Enormous, very full double bloom. Glossy, deep pink with a silvery reflex. Known as the "Princess of Pink Peonies," a title it well deserves and proudly carries. Extra fine. **\$1.00 each.**

MME. FRANCOIS TOSCANELLI. Riviere, 1911. Anemone type. Very large flower of beautiful flesh-pink, shaded soft rose; center dark salmon-rose—a very lively color. Upright grower. Extra good. **\$2.00 each.**

The Good & Welsh Peony Farms, Inc.

8.2 MME. GAUDICHAU. Millet, 1902. Very large, globular flower, with broad petals. Rich garnet with blackish hues. Said to be as dark as Mons. Martin Cahuzac, but more brilliant. **\$5.00 each.**

7.9 MME. GEISSLER. Crousse, 1880. Rose type; midseason. Gigantic, compact, imbricated, well formed blooms on strong, erect stems. Glossy pink, shading to bright Bengal-rose on base. **\$1.00 each.**

7.7 MME. GUYOT. Paillet. Early midseason. Large, high-built flowers of deep cream or pale yellow, with some green markings. A strong grower and free bloomer. Very desirable. **\$1.50 each.**

7.0 MADAME HERVE. Crousse, 1892. Peoniform bloom, very full, tufted center, bright crimson coloring, red amaranth center reflected silvery mauve. Early to midseason. Odor pleasant. Good variety. **75 cents each.**

7.0 MME. HUTIN. Crousse, 1892. Semi-rose type; midseason. Fresh rose tinged bright rose, with silvery border. Free bloomer. **75 cents each.**

7.9 MME. JOANNE SALLIER. Paillet. Semi-double; early. Large, globular blooms. Violet-rose; guards and center flecked with crimson. Very beautiful. **\$1.50 each.**

8.3 MME. JULES CALOT. Calot, 1868. Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, compact, double flower with lilac-white narrow petals in collar and a tuft of white petals in center—color laid on in splashes. Tall; good habit; fine bloomer. **\$1.00 each.**

9.4 MME. JULES DESSERT. Dessert, 1909. Rose type; midseason. There are more Peony "cranks" daffy over this variety at the present time than over any other. It is a flower to reckon with. Very large, imbricated flat bloom as big as a dinner plate with the petals undulated. Pure white, overlaid with a sheen of delicate blush deepening to a definite pink center, intermixed with golden stamens. This beautiful Peony might well be called "The Blushing Bride." Stiff, vigorous stems of perfect habit. An absolutely superior variety. **\$3.00 each.**

8.6 MME. JULES ELIE. Calot, 1873. Crown type; late midseason. Very full, cup-shaped flowers. Blush-pink, with silvery reflex; center petals bordered carmine. Fragrant. **\$1.50 each.**

6.8 MME. LEBON. Calot, 1888. Rose type; late. Large, full blooms. Brilliant cherry-pink, tinged aniline-red; collar creamy white; center flecked crimson. Very showy. **50 cents each.**

7.7 MME. LEMOINE. Calot, 1864. Rose type; late. Large, globular, full double bloom. Clear rose, slightly tinged carmine. **\$1.00 each.**

8.0 MME. LEMOINIER. Calot, 1860. Rose type; midseason. Large, compact flower. Pale lilac-rose changing to lilac and overcast with collar of cream-white petaloids almost concealed by the very wide center; flecked crimson. Fragrant. Tall; vigorous; fine habit. **75 cents each.**

7.7 MME. LOISE MERE. Calot, 1863. Rose type; late midseason. Immense, very double bloom on stiff, erect stems. Flesh-white with silky reflex; occasional touch of carmine on the borders of the petals. **50 cents each.**

8.5 MME. MANCHET. Dessert, 1913. Rose type; very late. Large, imbricated, very full flower. Silvery lilac, shaded purplish pink at the base of the petals. A very fine variety. **\$2.00 each.**

7.3 MME. MECHIN. Mechin, 1880. Semi-rose type; early midseason. Deep crimson-garnet. A glorious Peony of great merit. **75 cents each.**

6.7 MME. MOREAU. Crousse, 1888. Anemone type; midseason. Large, convex bloom. Very fresh pink, tips of petals bordered with silver, center bright rose. Beautiful. **50 cents each.**

7.0 MME. MOUTOT. Crousse, 1892. Semi-rose type; midseason. Clusters of large blooms with broad petals. Bright carmine-cherry or Tyrian-rose, silvery reflex. Brilliant and showy. Fragrant. Free bloomer. **75 cents each.**

7.0 MME. MUYSSART. Calot, 1869. Rose type; late midseason. Very large, well-shaped bloom. An even shade of china pink or solferino-red, tipped silver. Fragrant. Tall grower; very floriferous. **75 cents each.**

6.6 MME. PLEAS. Pleas, 1912. Crown type; midseason. The Aristocrat of the Peony garden. The daintiest possible creation. Elongated, fimbriated guards of light lilac, the crown petals rosy flesh edged lilac and crimson with yellow stamens intermingled. The central petals are slightly twisted, of different lengths, cupped and overlapping, being a mixture of lilac, flesh, rose, yellow and white, gradually changing to lilac and white. In this stage of development Mme. Pleas is a most enchantingly beautiful ornament. **50 cents each.**

7.3 MME. REIGNOUX. Dessert, 1909. Rose type; early. Large, full flowers in clusters. Velvety carmine-pink, with silvery border. **75 cents each.**

7.7 MME. SAVREAU. Savreau, 1906. Crown type; early midseason. Very large, compact, globular blooms. Lilac-white, center creamy white. Tall, erect grower of compact habit. **\$1.00 each.**

6.9 MME. SCHMIDT. Calot, 1873. Fine flower with very pale pink guards and having a very slight blush tint in the center. Extra. A most beautiful Peony. **50 cents each.**

7.0 MME. THOUVENIN. Crousse, 1881. Rose type; late midseason. Large, globular flower. Brilliant, rosy red, flushed carmine and lilac. **75 cents each.**

6.6 MME. VICTOR VERDIER. Calot, 1866. Rose type; late. Deep rose with silvery reflex. Strong grower; good bloomer. One of the most profitable late varieties. The latest good Peony of its color to bloom. At the proper stage, it resembles a large well-formed rosebud. **50 cents each.**

7.8 MME. DESBUISSON. Crousse, 1893. Semi-rose type; late midseason. Very large, full, elegantly shaped bloom, imbricated and flat; extra large petals. Color tender, glossy pink; center waxy white; guards violet-rose. **60 cents each.**

8.2 MME. JEANNE RIVIERE. Riviere, 1908. Large flower of perfect shape. Outside petals soft flesh pink; sulphur-white in the

Our Glory Bloom We Call the Peony.

center—delicate color. Very fragrant. **\$1.50 each.**

6.6 Mlle. JULIETTE DESSERT. Dessert, 1888. Rose type; midseason. Large, compact, globular flower of great beauty. Clear cherry-pink, with silvery reflex; stamens partly concealed. Tall, vigorous grower; free bloomer. **50 cents each.**

8.0 Mlle. LEONIE CALOT, syn. **Mons. Charles Leveque.** Calot, 1861. Rose type; late mid-season. One of the grandest Peonies. Tall grower and such a free bloomer that the flowers completely hide the plant. Delicate rose-white with soft lilac-pink center, and numerous dots of faint, heliotrope-pink, so harmoniously blended as to add an indescribable charm. **75 cents each.**

7.4 Mlle. MARIE CALOT. Calot, 1872. Rose type; late midseason. Uniformly milk-white, tinted flesh and flecked crimson. Fragrant. **\$1.00 each.**

6.5 Mlle. RENEE DESSERT. Mechin, 1880. Bomb type; midseason. Large, full, globular flower. An even shade of pure mauve, silver-tipped. Tall, erect. Fine. **50 cents each.**

8.1 Mlle. ROUSSEAU. Crousse, 1886. Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, full, finely shaped flowers. Guard petals milk-white, prominently splashed carmine; center sulphur-white, with slight blush tinge; extreme center flecked with carmine. Extra fine. **\$1.25 each.**

8.2 MARCELLE DESSERT. Dessert, 1899. Crown type; midseason. Large blooms of admirable shape and perfect regularity with rounded petals built into a high, conspicuous crown. Creamy white, lightly spotted with lilac; center flecked crimson. The color is of great freshness and remarkable delicacy. Has the agreeable fragrance of the Tea rose. **\$1.25 each.**

8.6 MARCHIONESS OF LANSDOWNE. Kelway, 1899. Rose type; midseason. Full, double flowers of clear pink with shades of hydrangea-pink sometimes flecked carmine. Fragrant. Desirable. **\$2.50 each.**

7.5 MARÉCHAL VAILLANT. Calot, 1867. Rose type; late. Immense globes of light red, with mauve shades. Used to be called *Grandiflora Rubra*. About as big a red Peony as is grown. **50 cents each.**

8.1 MARGUERITE GAUDICHAU. Millet, 1903. Very large, cup-formed blooms. White, very lightly and irregularly touched carnation; center petals fine cut; extreme ends of ligules gold. **\$2.50 each.**

8.4 MARGUERITE GERARD. Crousse, 1892. Semi-rose type; midseason. Enormous, flat flower with broad petals, blooming in clusters. Delicate hydrangea-pink, changing as the flower ages to creamy white. Many of the center petals and even the guards have minute dark carmine, almost black, flecks on the tips. Fragrant. What can we say of this imposing wonderful flower? Visitors to our fields pause in astonishment before our rows of this variety. **75 cents each.**

8.1 MARIE. Calot, 1868. Rose type; very late. Lilac-white, fading to milk-white; golden yellow staminodes or short narrow petals

around the collar. Fragrant. Free bloomer. A very desirable variety. **50 cents each.**

8.9 MARIE CROUSSE. Crousse, 1892. Bomb type; midseason. Enormous, very full, globular flowers on long, strong stems. Soft salmon-pink, shaded a glossy satiny lilac—an exquisite fresh coloring. A most desirable Peony and a sort that is rare. There is nothing prettier in the whole range of Peony flowers. In the voting contest it stood nine out of a possible ten. **\$1.50 each.**

8.0 MARIE DEROUX. Crousse, 1881. Rose type; late. Large, compact, imbricated bloom of flat shape borne in clusters. Flesh-pink, bordered milk-white. Fragrant. **75 cents each.**

7.9 MARIE D'HOUE. Calot, 1883. Rose type; midseason. A finely shaped flower. Rosy flesh with white reflex. **\$1.00 each.**

6.9 MARIE HOUILLOIN. Calot, 1869. Rose type; late. Large, globular flowers with cup-shaped centers. Light violet-rose, with reflex of silver. Fragrant. Free bloomer. Has many admirers. **50 cents each.**

8.2 MARIE JACQUIN, Syns. **Bridesmaid,** Kelway, and **Water-Lily,** Barr. Verdier. Semi-double type; midseason. Glossy rosy white, with rose tinge on buds, and a wealth of golden yellow stamens in the center, giving it a chaste and elegant appearance. When first planted, the blooms are single, but when established they are semi-double, and it often produces full double flowers of great beauty. The form of this charming variety suggests our native white water-lily. Fragrance is very rich and languorous. A prime favorite with everybody, especially ladies. **\$1.00 each.**

7.5 MARIE KELWAY. Kelway, 1889. Kelway's true variety. Very fine blush guard petals; yellow petaloids; blush tips. Sweetly scented. Very early flowering, being one of the first to open. **\$1.00 each.**

8.5 MARIE LEMOINE. Calot, 1864. Rose type; very late. Undoubtedly Calot's masterpiece. The flowers are enormous and massive, often 8 to 10 inches across. Ivory-white, with narrow carmine tracing on edge of some petals. The gigantic blooms come on stout, erect stems standing well above the foliage. A good commercial variety, and a sort the Peony enthusiasts raves over. **75 cents each.**

7.8 MARIE STUART, syn. **Venus.** Calot, 1856. Crown type; midseason. It always comes with three flowers to the stem; first the crown or central bud opens into a good-sized, high-built flower of pyramidal shape, of delicate lavender flecked with crimson. As it ages the guard changes to pure soft white delicately tinted lilac. The two lateral buds are 2 to 3 inches lower on the stem than the crown flower. They are delicate lavender, and with the white bloom in the center form a splendid bouquet. Of all the light-colored Peonies, Mr. John M. Good said: "This is my favorite," a sentiment shared by many. **\$1.00 each.**

6.7 MARMONTEL. Crousse, 1893. Rose type; late. Large, globular blooms. Light violet-rose, tipped silver. Erect. **50 cents each.**

7.8 MARQUIS C. LAGERGREN. Dessert, 1911. Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, bright velvety crimson flowers, brilliant and showy.

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with distinct silvery border. Strong stems. Profuse bloomer. **\$1.00 each.**

9.1 MARTHA BULLOCH. Brand, 1907. Rose type. Prize Peony. Named for the late President Roosevelt's mother. Mammoth cup-shaped bloom often 9 to 12 inches across—the largest of the good Peonies. Deep rose-pink in the center, shading to silvery shell-pink in the outer petals. Stalk strong and erect. The plant puts forth strong, stiff stems which support its mammoth blooms proudly above the foliage. It surpasses everything of its color for landscape purposes and has a strong and agreeable fragrance. Effective as a cut flower. One of the most desirable sorts and rare enough to be an unusual adornment to any garden. **\$7.50 each.**

7.9 MARY A. LIVERMORE. Hollis, 1907. Rose type; midseason. Large flower of a rose-pink shade, with petals edged white. A fine variety. **\$2.50 each.**

7.5 MARY BAKER EDDY. Hollis, 1909. Rose type; midseason. Violaceous rose, shading white on tips of petals, the whole bloom tinted with heliotrope, deepening toward the center. Medium height. Heavy, stiff stems and sturdy upright grower, standing storms well. Very compact and a good foliage plant. **\$2.50 each.**

MARY, syn. Queen Alexandra. Pleas. Rose type. This Peony has a broader guard petal than any other, forming a ball as large and round as a small orange before open, and is exceedingly handsome at that stage. It has clusters of four to five to each stem, all one shade of violet-rose, the guards forming a large saucer around the inverted cup with loads of closely clustered frequent petals of same shade. Very distinct and very beautiful. **\$1.50 each.**

8.7 MARY BRAND. Brand, 1907. Midseason. Prize Peony. Vivid crimson with a silky sheen of wonderful brilliance. The golden stamens are scattered through the center of irregularly fringed petals. Flowers are often immense and many of the strong stems bear three or four large blossoms. The plant, which is of medium height, is often a mass of crimson bloom. Probably the best dark red Peony in cultivation, for lasting effects as a cut-flower as well as in the garden. Not quite so bright in color as Longfellow, but a much larger bloomer. Its fragrance is also delightful and charming. "It qualifies from every standpoint of excellency, and is unquestionably a wonderful creation." **\$2.50 each.**

8.0 MARY L. HOLLIS. Hollis, 1907. Rose type; midseason. Guards pale lilac-rose; center lilac-white showing yellow stamens. Hollis describes it as "white with a blush heart." Large, full, and fine. **\$1.50 each.**

9.0 MARY W. SHAYLOR. Shaylor, 1916. Very distinct. Guard petals fresh clear pink with a creamy center, and a canary golden heart. Dwarf habit with stiff stem and wide leaves. An aristocrat among Peonies. **\$9.00 each.**

7.4 MASTERPIECE. Kelway, 1895. Semi-rose type; early. Brilliant Tyrian-rose. A very distinct and beautiful variety. Fine, tall grower; free bloomer. Fragrant. **75 cents each.**

7.9 MATHILDE DE ROSENECK. Crousse, 1893. Rose type; late. Soft, flesh-pink, shaded deeper toward the center with lilac and cham-ois; petals bordered with silver and occasional narrow edgings of bright carmine. Tall grower; beautiful and distinct. One of the most valuable Peonies in our list. It has gloriously beautiful big flowers on long stems and every flower is perfect, both in form and color. **\$1.00 each.**

6.6 MATHILDE MECHIN. Mechin, 1880. Bomb type; early. Guards pale lilac-rose; center tinted lighter; collar cream-white. Lemon fragrance. **50 cents each.**

8.5 MAUD L. RICHARDSON. Hollis, 1902. Rose type; late. Large, rather loose, flat flower. Pale lilac-rose, center lighter. Fragrant. **\$2.25 each.**

6.5 MEISSONIER, syn. American Beauty. Crousse, 1886. Bomb type; midseason. Full double flowers on stiff wiry stems which may sometimes have short crooks in them, but they are never weak. The coloring is a wonderfully rich and brilliant crimson. In the Chicago cut-flower market this Peony is known as the American Beauty Peony on account of the resemblance in color to the rose of that name. A grand cut-flower. **50 cents each.**

7.3 MIDNIGHT. Brand, 1907. "The Black Peony." Loose semi-rose type; medium early, just before Longfellow. Large plume-shaped flowers on long, stiff stems; beautiful in mass or in contrast. Deep maroon—the darkest Peony we have ever seen. Magnificent cutting. It is a question as to which is better, Midnight or Prince of Darkness. Midnight is a trifle larger and when grown side by side shows darker, but both should be in every good collection, for one year one will be better and the next year probably the other. Two magnificent varieties. **75 cents each.**

MIDNIGHT (Origin unknown). In this Peony we have practically a black flower, a great deal darker red than Monsieur Martin Cahuzac. Its color is black with garnet hues at the base of the petals. Well do we remember the first time this Peony attracted our attention. We were going through our test plot of two plants of each variety when we saw it off about one hundred and fifty feet away. We fairly ran to it, attracted by its pronounced black color. At once we compared the flower with those of Cahuzac, and Mr. Ward Welsh exclaimed: "Martin, if you could give off color you would make a white mark on Midnight." Nothing like it in the whole Peony family. Entirely different from any other Midnight that has been introduced. **\$3.00 each.**

8.2 MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Pleas, 1906. Rose type; midseason. Mr. Germann describes this: "Another delightful variety originated by Mrs. Pleas. It evidently has Jubilee blood in it. Color ivory-white; outer petals broad and long with good waxy substance; center pale yellow, which gives it a dainty primrose halo that is so desirable in Peonies. Form of center different from any other Peony. Good keeper as cut-flower and very desirable

Our Glory Bloom We Call the Peony.

for specimen plants on the lawn or for general landscape effect. Very rare." **\$1.50 each.**

8.7 MIGNON. Lemoine, 1908. Rose type; late. Has many of the good characteristics of the famous variety Solange. Very large, perfectly formed flowers with broad, imbricated petals. Soft light rose, passing to amber-cream. Fragrant. Growth very vigorous. Has all the good points. **\$3.00 each.**

7.0 MILES STANDISH. Hollis, 1904. Rose type; late midseason. Globular, compact, and full. Very rich dark crimson. Free bloomer. **75 cents each.**

9.0 MILTON HILL. Richardson, 1891. Rose type; late. Flowers large, cupped. Clear soft flesh color; a little deeper if shaded or opened in the house; turns nearly white in full sunlight before falling; center creamy in opening bud. A wonderfully beautiful flower. One of the finest varieties. **\$2.50 each.**

7.7 MIREILLE. Crousse, 1894. Rose type; very late. There are three characteristics of this Peony that stand out clear and distinct. First, it is pure immaculate paper-white; second, it is the largest of all white Peonies (Marie Lemoine, is one-third larger than Festiva Maxima, but mammoth Mireille is fully a third larger than Marie Lemoine); third, it is the latest blooming of the white Peonies, a most desirable quality as it extends the blooming period. These three exceptionally fine points make this the most sought white Peony for cut-flowers. **75 cents each.**

7.8 MISS SALWAY. Kelway, 1889. Crown type; early. Very large, compact, globular blooms with high crown. Primary petals white; center lilac-white, with collar of sulphur-yellow. Fragrant. First-Class Certificate Royal Horticultural Society. Also Certificate of Merit Royal Botanical Society. Extra fine. **\$4.00 each.**

7.8 MODÈLE DE PERFECTION. Crousse, 1875. Rose type; late. Enormous, perfectly compact, double flower of pyramidal shape; very distinct and well named "Model of Perfection." Guards and collar light violet-rose with flesh-pink shades, marbled and veined bright rose, silver tipped, deepening in the center. A profuse bloomer. Not one of the newest Peonies, but one of the best and very scarce. John M. Good said: "Give a man Marie Stuart and Modèle de Perfection to start with, and he has the foundation laid for the best Peony collection in the world." **75 cents each.**

MODELLO. Betscher, 1920. A beautiful white shaded soft pink. **\$35.00 each.**

7.8 MODESTE GUERIN. Guerin, 1845. Bomb type; midseason. Large, handsome, globular bloom. Uniform solferino-pink, tinged carmine. Has the true fragrance of the American Beauty Rose. Best Peony of its color in bloom at its season. **75 cents each.**

7.1 MONS. BASTIAN LEPAGE. Crousse, 1885. Crown type; late midseason. Very large globular flower. Uniform pure carmine and mauve-rose with silvery reflex. Free bloomer. **75 cents each.**

7.1 MONS. BOUCHARLATAINE. Calot, 1868. Semi-rose type; late midseason. Large, full, compact, imbricated bloom. Bright pink,

shaded darker pink, with broad silvery reflex. Free bloomer. Excellent for landscape work. **60 cents each.**

6.6 MONS. CHEVREUL. Dessert, 1893. Rose type; late. Large, imbricated, full bloom of uniform violet-rose. Extra-fine variety. **50 cents each.**

8.5 MONS. DUPONT. Calot, 1872. Semi-rose type; midseason. Very large, well-built, cup-shaped bloom. Ivory-white, center petals splashed with huge drops of lively carmine and lit up with golden stamens at base. The carmine dots on Mons. Dupont are larger and more showy than on any other variety where such spots occur. A truly royal flower. To the six points of excellence which this grand Peony possesses, it adds an indefinable charm which few flowers have. **75 cents each.**

9.2 MONS. JULES ELIE. Crousse, 1888. Bomb type; early midseason. This is the king of Peonies and M. Crousse's masterpiece. Immense, globular, very full flowers. Glossy lilac-pink, shading to deeper rose at the base, the entire flower overlaid with a sheen of silver that shimmers in the sunlight. Mons. Jules Elie is claimed by many to be the largest of all Peonies. On young, vigorous plants we have had flowers 8 to 9 inches through. In fact, they are so large and handsome that but few can realize they are Peony blooms on first seeing them. When cut in the bud it is a good keeper and fine for cut-flowers. Easily scores the six points of excellence. **50 cents each.**

7.7 MONS. KRELAGE. Crousse, 1883. Semi-rose type; late midseason. Large, flat flowers as big as a plate; perfect in outline. Deep currant or solferino-red, with amaranthine center. The French hybridists evidently spilled their paint-pot after producing this superb variety, as there is nothing in Peonies of its color. **\$1.00 each.**

8.8 MONS. MARTIN CAHUZAC. Dessert, 1899. Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, full, massive, well-formed flowers. A perfectly solid ball of deep maroon, with garnet hues and brilliant black luster. An entirely different shade of maroon from Midnight. Some claim it is the darkest Peony in existence. Good erect habit; free bloomer. In great demand by those who are making collections to include all shades, and want the extremes. A variety of surpassing merit. **\$2.00 each.**

6.3 MONS. PAILLET. Guerin, 1857. Crown type; midseason. Large, compact flowers. Uniform violet-rose; silvery reflex; center shaded darker. Fragrant. Free bloomer. **50 cents each.**

8.6 MONT BLANC. Lemoine, 1899. Rose type; early midseason. Very large, compact, globular bloom. Milk-white center, slightly tinted rose. Fragrant. One of the finest Peonies. **\$2.50 each.**

8.2 MOSES HULL. Brand, 1907. Rose type; midseason. Very large (frequently 9 inches across), full, loosely cupped blooms. Dark shell-pink or rose; tufted petaloids somewhat mottled, their ends nearly white. Fragrance delicate and fine. A remarkable flower. **\$1.25 each.**

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MR. L. VAN LEEUWEN. Nieuwenhuysen, 1916. Beautiful flowers of faultless shape, large and double, petals somewhat irregular; dark pink with delicate reflex. Free bloomer; strong stems. A fine cut-flower variety. **\$6.00 each.**

7.5 MR. MANNING. Kelway, 1894. Semi-double type; late midseason. Deep glowing crimson, showing a row of golden stamens. One of the finest of its color. Certificate of Merit, Royal Botanical Society. **\$1.00 each.**

8.3 MRS. A. G. RUGGLES. Brand, 1913. Semi-double type; late. Large to very large flowers in immense clusters. Petals long and fringed. Ground color white, delicately suffused lilac, gradually changing to white. This variety must be disbudded to get best results. One of the finest Peonies in cultivation. **\$4.00 each.**

MRS. BARRET. Pleas. Rose type; mid-season. Pale pink, with lavender tints; intermingled golden stamens. Mrs. Jewell says: "This is the best of all the Pleas Peonies." **\$4.00 each.**

7.8 MRS. CAREW. Brand, 1907. Rose type; midseason. Large, full flower, frequently 7 inches in diameter; often comes in clusters of four to six. Delicate silvery blush, some inner petals with carmine edges. Excellent for cutting. This Peony was named for the composer of the music for Longfellow's "The Bridge." **\$1.00 each.**

MRS. CHARLES GILBERT. Shaylor, 1916. Semi-rose; midseason. A large, loose flower of the same color as Therese—rich satiny pink with glossy reflex. **\$5.00 each.**

9.3 MRS. EDWARD HARDING. Shaylor. This beautiful variety took first prize at the Cleveland Peony Show for best seedling. A fine French white. Elegant and aristocratic. **\$14.00 each.**

MRS. FRANK BEACH. Brand, 1925. We believe that this is as good a creamy white as Le Cygne, but it comes into bloom late, while Le Cygne is very early. Resembles Jubilee very much in general type, but does not have its defect of weak stems. Received an Award of Merit at the London (Ontario) International Show. Its rich, creamy white shows no trace of red. The flowers are large, and borne on erect, strong stems. A dwarfish grower. **\$50.00 each.**

MRS. HARRIET GENTRY. Brand, 1925. Received an Award of Merit at the American Peony Show at Saint Paul. Miss Gentry named this variety for her mother. The flowers are a pure white, with a greenish tinge at the base of the petals. It comes into bloom late, is a strong grower, and a free bloomer. **\$50.00 each.**

8.4 MRS. JOHN SMYTHE FOGG. Hollis, 1904. Rose type; midseason. A high, incurved, full flower of rosy salmon. Free bloomer and very vigorous. **\$2.00 each.**

MRS. M. B. BECKETT. Pleas, 1910. Semi-rose type. Guards deep rose; petaloids silvery rose with stamens beautifully intermingled throughout. Flowers borne in large, loose clusters. **\$1.00 each.**

8.8 MRS. M. P. CLOUGH. Shaylor, 1919. Salmon and white. **\$3.00 each.**

MRS. ROMAINE B. WARE. Brand, 1925. A

beautiful shade of pink, much the color and general conformation of Sarah Bernhardt, with a peculiar and pleasing form. There is a beautiful rose-bud effect in the center of the flower. We consider it very fine. **\$50.00 each.**

7.0 MULTIFLORA. Pleas, 1900. Rose type; very early. A most beautiful shade of silvery pink, fine as China silk and glossy as satin. It is the first double Chinensis Peony to open, blooming with the Officinalis family. Most floriferous, bearing nine to ten flowers on each stem and remaining in bloom in hot sun for fully three weeks. A clump of Multiflora with from twenty-five to thirty-five stems of its immense clusters of bloom, all open at one time, is a sight never to be forgotten. Should be in every collection. **75 cents each.**

MYRTLE GENTRY. Brand, 1925. Another beautiful Peony of a delicate salmon-pink, carrying much of the color of Tourangelle. We believe it excels that variety in beauty and is quite as large and much more regular and profuse in bloom. Stems are strong and hold the flower well erect. The beauty of Myrtle Gentry lies not only in its beautiful coloring, but also in the form of the flower, its great broad, rose-like petals, and in their arrangement. Truly fragrant. It was awarded the American Peony Society's Silver Medal at the Saint Paul National Show; at the Minneapolis Show, it received second prize in the class of seedlings. **\$50.00 each.**

NELL SHAYLOR. Shaylor, 1920. A dwarf-growing plant, producing large shell-pink flowers. Sweet-scented. **\$9.00 each.**

7.0 NELLIE PLEAS, syn. *Multiflora*. Pleas, 1900. Silvery pink, shaded white. **75 cents each.**

9.0 NINA SECOR. Secor. A beautiful new white which was shown at the London National Show and caused quite a sensation. A beautiful clear white of large size and splendid form. **\$8.00 each.**

6.9 NOBILISSIMA. Miellez, 1858. Semi-rose type. Color violet rose; center flecked with crimson. Midseason to late. Large size. **50 cents each.**

6.8 NOEMIE DEMAY. Calot, 1867. Rose type; late midseason. Large, compact blooms. Dark pink, fading lighter with age. Very fragrant. Strong, vigorous growth. **50 cents each.**

7.6 NORFOLK. Richardson. Rose type; late midseason. Flowers large, cup-shaped, perfectly double. Light rose-pink, deeper in the center—a very beautiful color. Extra good. **\$1.00 each.**

8.8 NYMPHÆA. Thurlow, 1919. Like a beautiful white water-lily. **\$3.00 each.**

8.5 OCTAVIE DEMAY. Calot, 1867. Crown type; midseason. Very large, flat crown. Guards and center delicate hydrangea-pink; collar almost white. Exceedingly fragrant. Very dwarf habit; free bloomer. This is a good Peony. **75 cents each.**

6.8 ODETTE. Dessert, 1908. Rose type; midseason. Large blooms in clusters. Collar of broad petals soft lilac; small center petals salmon-pink with greenish yellow reflex. Vigorous grower and very floriferous. **50 cents each.**

7.4 OLD SILVERTIP. Brand, 1918. Semi-

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rose type; late midseason. Soft madder-red, with silver-tipped petals, giving it a decided silvery sheen. A wonderfully profuse blooming variety. **75 cents each.**

8.0 OPAL. Pleas, 1908. Rose type; midseason. Mrs. Peas named this glorious flower for her granddaughter. In form, the flower is flat, the petals overlaid like the shingles on a roof, with no stamens and never any seed-pods. Its guards open dainty pink, quickly changing to French white. The real charm of the flower then unfolds as it takes on the form of a cup or chalice and from the center of this chalice radiates a halo of opalescent pink which is transcendently beautiful. The plant is unusually vigorous and strong, with upright stems, supporting in regal style its large clusters of showy flowers. One of the choicest varieties. **\$2.00 each.**

OTHELLO. Lemoine, 1916. Rose type. Medium-sized, very double bloom. Deep crimson, with purple shadings. One of the darkest Peonies. **\$2.00 each.**

8.2 PALLAS. Terry. Semi-double; early midseason. Very large, long petals of delicate hydrangea-pink, shading to white in the center. Extra-free bloomer. Exquisite. **\$4.00 each.**

8.7 PARADISE. Hollis, 1907. Rose type; early midseason. Elegantly violet-tinted flower; guards hydrangea-pink; center lilac-white, changing to milk-white. The petals radiate evenly from the center in all directions. Reminds one of Milton Hill. **\$6.00 each.**

8.4 PASTEUR. Crousse, 1896. Rose type; midseason. Very soft pink, nearly white, shading to tea-rose color at the base of the petals. Very fine. **\$1.50 each.**

7.2 PAUL FISCHER. Richardson, 1904. Rose type; midseason. Large, globular flower. Pale lilac-rose. Fragrant. Erect, tall grower. **75 cents each.**

7.5 PEARLED ROSE. Pleas, 1913. Semi-rose type. Flowers large, convex, coming in clusters on long stems and are very fragrant. Bright rose with pearl tints and tones, showing golden stamens that light up the flower in a most attractive way. An entirely new Peony in form and style. It is apt to come single the first year, but a well-established plant produces the best flowers. **\$2.00 each.**

7.9 PERFECTION. Richardson, 1869. Rose type; very late. Extremely large, full, double flowers of perfect shape. Very delicate shell-pink or lilac-white, base of petals shaded deeper. Fragrant. Exceedingly upright, vigorous grower. **\$1.00 each.**

8.3 PERRETTE. Dessert, 1921. Very pretty flower, borne in clusters. White, slightly tinged flesh and straw-yellow; petals intermixed with golden stamens. Pleasant fragrance. Very free bloomer. **\$3.50 each.**

9.2 PHILIPPE RIVOIRE. Riviere, 1911. Rose type; early. Beautiful, well-formed cup-shaped flower, with petals round and tooth-shaped. Very dark, uniform amaranthine red. Strong, tea-rose odor. A very striking and large flower. Extra. **\$10.00 each.**

7.7 PHILOMELE. Calot, 1861. Anemone type; midseason. Guard petals bright violet-rose; anemone center of lingulated narrow

golden yellow petals, changing to cream or amber-yellow. As the flower develops a bright rose crown appears, edged dark crimson. Has the true honey fragrance. Very strong, upright grower and fine bloomer. Distinct and novel. **75 cents each.**

8.8 PHOEBE CAREY. Brand, 1907. Rose type; late. Petals large, broad, of good substance. Beautiful rose-pink, with center slightly darker. Fragrance very pleasant. Takes well with everyone who sees it. Should be in every collection. **\$5.00 each.**

9.0 PHYLLIS KELWAY. Kelway. Rose type; midseason. Large, loosely built flower. Lavender-flesh-color passing to white in the center. A grand acquisition. **\$8.00 each.**

7.6 PIERRE DESSERT. Mechin, 1890. Semi-rose type; early. Large, fringed, full flower of dark amaranthine red, shaded garnet, with velvety sheen. Very brilliant. **\$1.00 each.**

8.2 PIERRE DUCHARTRE. Crousse, 1895. Rose type; late. Large, compact, globular blooms of lilac-pink. Fragrant. **\$1.50 each.**

7.4 PIERRE REIGNOUX. Dessert, 1908. Semi-rose type; early midseason. Petals imbricated. An even shade of Tyrian-rose; center slightly flecked crimson. Dwarf; erect habit. **75 cents each.**

7.3 PLUTARCH. Kelway. Semi-double type; late. Small rosy magenta bloom; stamens present in center and around collar. Odor pleasant. **75 cents each.**

POETE FREDERIC MISTRAL. Riviere, 1911. Bomb type; early. Large, well-shaped flower. Collar of lively rose petals which are narrower in the center; shaded flesh-pink to salmon; the immediate center is a lively pink, sometimes carmine. Robust plant. **\$1.00 each.**

POMPADOUR. Pleas, 1913. Rose type; late. Dainty, attractive mauve-pink flower. Fragrant. Medium height. **\$1.00 each.**

7.3 POMPONETTE. Dessert, 1909. Anemone type; midseason. Very full flowers of beautiful shape. Velvety pink, shaded purple, with brilliant silvery reflex and silver-tipped border. Dwarf, erect plant. **75 cents each.**

7.2 POTTSII. Deep purple; sometimes semi-double. **75 cents each.**

6.3 PRAIRIE KING. Rosefield, 1908. Buds unfold like an American Beauty rose. Large, globular, very full flowers in clusters. Brilliant light crimson, shaded purple. Fragrant. Tall, strong, very erect grower, reaching 32 to 35 inches, and an excellent bloomer. It is the earliest crimson Peony, opening about May 27. A fine variety and a charming cut-flower. **50 cents each.**

7.7 PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. Holland, 1905. Semi-rose type; midseason. A variety purchased in England under number and named in Holland for our late President. It is a deep, rich brilliant red in color, different from any red we know, and a grand Peony. **\$1.00 each.**

8.7 PRESIDENT TAFT, syn. Reine Hortense. Blaauw, 1909. Rose type; midseason. Originated on a private estate in France and was bought and taken to Holland and given the Dutch name "Frankryh," which, being interpreted, is "La France," but before being disseminated or any of it sold, the name was

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changed to President Taft as a compliment to their American customers, and also for the further reason, no doubt, of aiding in the sale of the variety. Mr. Ward Welsh, in charge of our Peony fields, says: "President Taft combines so many of the good qualities necessary to a first-class Peony, and combines these qualities in such a superlative degree, that I have no hesitancy in saying this variety stands at the head of all Peonies. A vigorous, strong grower and a profuse bloomer, every shoot being crowned by a big bloom. The flower is really of enormous size; there may be Peony flowers as large, but none larger. The color is delicate hydrangea-pink, completely enveloped in a halo of white. The fragrance is delicious." The only Peony we know that has stripes on the face of the flower. La Tulipe has stripes on the reverse of the petals. **\$1.00 each.**

9.3 PRESIDENT WILSON. Thurlow, 1918. Late. Concave. Showy rose-pink, changing to shell-pink; guards sometimes have soft crimson markings. Fragrant. **\$25.00 each.**

8.9 PRIDE OF ESSEX. Thurlow, 1916. Midseason. The exceptionally broad petals of deep flesh-pink make a very large flower of good form. Stems long and stiff. **\$5.00 each.**

PRIDE OF PAULDING. Neeley. One of the three splendid Peonies originated by Dr. Neeley of Paulding, Ohio. The guard petals are wide and long, somewhat the same color as Pierre Duchatre, the petals in the collar are narrower and shorter, while the central petals match the guards. The blooms are large and beautiful and the stems are strong, and with very little support it makes an excellent landscape variety. While its main bloom is excellent for show purposes its laterals, which are very well supported, have landscape value during very late midseason. **\$25.00 each.**

8.6 PRIMEVERE. Lemoine, 1907. Bomb type; midseason. The name translated means "springtime." Large, full blooms in clusters on tall stems. Outer petals sulphur-white; center petals deep sulphur-yellow, often with a tuft of small lingulated petals in the center. Some Peony enthusiasts claim Primevere is the nearest approach to yellow of any of the *Chinensis* section. **\$2.50 each.**

7.5 PRINCE OF DARKNESS. Brand, 1907. Loose semi-rose type; early. Large blooms with petals slightly fringed and darker at the edges. Rich dark maroon. One of the very darkest Peonies and lasts long. Free bloomer; excellent for landscape effects and cutting. **\$1.00 each.**

PRINCE OF WALES. Terry, 1902. Rose type; midseason. Large, full, very double blooms in immense clusters. Bright crimson, tipped silver. **\$2.00 each.**

7.4 PRINCESS BEATRICE. Kelway, 1886. Crown type; midseason. Large, compact blooms with high-built crown. Guards delicate lilac-rose; collar creamy white, with shades of amber; crown brilliant seashell-pink, the extreme center flecked crimson. Fragrant. A glorious flower. Free bloomer. **75 cents each.**

7.0 PRINCESS MAUDE. Kelway. Bomb type; late. Broad, lilac-white guard petals;

center amber-white; carpels green, with pink stigmas. A distinct and beautiful variety. **75 cents each.**

7.6 PRINCESS OF WALES. Kelway. Crown type; late. Large, flat, compact flowers. Pale lilac-rose; guards flecked crimson; clear center. Fragrant. Medium height. **\$1.00 each.**

6.8 PURPUREA SUPERBA. Delache, 1855. Crown type; midseason. Large, fine-formed flowers. Deep carmine-rose; guards streaked white; light green carpels; stigmas pink. Very tall; free bloomer. As fine a flower in every way as Rubra Superba. **75 cents each.**

7.8 QUEEN EMMA. Rose type; midseason. Large, flat, compact blooms. Pale lilac-rose to lilac-white. Strong, erect grower; medium tall. **75 cents each.**

6.3 QUEEN OF THE PLEASANCE. Pleas, 1889. Anemone type; midseason. The strong, erect stem bears beautiful, long-pointed buds several inches above the foliage, remaining upright in the hardest rains. The guards are bright rose; center salmon-pink, changing to white. It bears its flowers, often 7 inches across, in huge bouquets of six to seven. Exceedingly showy and sweet. A real novelty to those who seek the unusual. **50 cents each.**

7.2 QUEEN VICTORIA. Hort, 1830. Bomb type; early midseason. A good every-day white, and, when cut, a first-rate keeper, having good substance and color. Very pretty in the bud state, when it has a faint blush tint. An old standby. **60 cents each.**

7.9 RACHEL. Terry, 1900. Rose type; midseason. One of Terry's really good Peonies. Double flowers of large size and brightest garnet, shaded richest ruby-red. A free, sure bloomer. **\$1.00 each.**

8.3 RACHEL. Lemoine, 1904. Well-shaped round flower of lively soft pink, darker when just opening. Strong, straight stems. **\$3.00 each.**

8.3 RALPH. Pleas, 1913. Rose type; late. Flower is rather flat. Some of the flowers measure 9½ inches in diameter. The foliage is very dark green and plant is sturdy. In season it corresponds very nearly to Humei. **\$4.00 each.**

9.0 RAOUL DESSERT. Dessert, 1910. Rose type; late midseason. Enormous, compact flowers. Clear mauve, shaded carmine-pink and tinted silvery white. Free bloomer. Very attractive. This is one of the top-notchers. **\$7.00 each.**

7.4 RAPHAEL. Mechin, 1882. Semi-rose type; extra early. Large, globular blooms of bright garnet-red with guards streaked lighter. Very showy. **75 cents each.**

RAUENTHAL. Goos & Koenemann, 1913. Soft lilac, with silvery tinge; golden stamens. Fine flower. **\$4.00 each.**

RED BEAUTY. Van Leeuwen, 1924. This is one of the largest and the most double red peonies we have ever seen. It will show up its best in a mild season. **\$20.00 each.**

8.7 REINE HORTENSE, syn. **President Taft.** Calot, 1857. Semi-rose type; midseason. Soft hydrangea-pink; center of flower prominently flecked crimson. Extra fine. **\$1.00 each.**

8.4 RENEE MARIE. Dessert, 1920. Pretty

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flower of very elegant shape, soft fleshy pink, shaded salmon, fading to silvery white and flecked with carmine. Strong stems and erect habit. **\$4.00 each.**

8.8 RICHARD CARVEL. Brand, 1913. Bomb type; early. Enormous, globular blooms with large, broad, prominent guard petals, and central petals gathered into an immense dome. Color a very bright uniform shade of crimson. Tall, very stout stems; annual and profuse bloomer. What Mons. Jules Elie is to pinks, this variety is to the early crimson. On account of its extra-early blooming qualities, large size, and blending colors, this variety has already become a well-established favorite. A single plant on the lawn is attractive and delightful. It is beautiful and lasting. Its delicate fragrance makes it valuable as a cut-flower. Best of all early dark reds. **\$4.50 each.**

RITA. Dessert, 1922. Late. Clear flesh, tinted salmon, slightly shaded silvery carmine. Exquisitely beautiful, of fine and delicate coloring. **\$8.00 each.**

9.0 ROSA BONHEUR. Dessert, 1905. Rose type; midseason. Very large, flat flowers borne in clusters. Wide, fringed petals of light rose color and guards flecked crimson. Extra fine. **\$3.50 each.**

7.0 ROSE D'AMOUR. Calot, 1857. Bomb type; early midseason. Very large hydrangea-pink blooms. Fragrant. **75 cents each.**

7.4 ROSE HERE. Brand, 1807. A solid, even shade of dark rose. **75 cents each.**

9.1 ROSE SHAYLOR. Shaylor, 1920. Midseason. Well-formed flowers with somewhat loosely arranged petals of delicately flushed white. Pleasant fragrance. Erect, strong growth. **\$15.00 each.**

ROSE STANDISH. Hollis, 1919. Very late. Mr. E. P. Wheeler says: "Very large size, extra-strong grower; dark pink, slightly silvery on edges of outside petals after being open a few days; fine form; free bloomer in clusters. Strong, deep green stems. It is the most double Peony I have ever seen. It is impossible for it to fully open, the petals are so tightly lapped over each other. Some seasons it needs help to open even half way, but it does not water-log." **\$15.00 each.**

ROSEA SUPERBA. Verdier, 1854. Large, convex, very full bloom of extremely fresh, soft pink. Extra fine. **50 cents each.**

8.8 ROSETTE. Dessert, 1918. Pretty flower of elegant shape, like a Captain Christy rose. Silvery flesh, shading to salmon at base of petals and flecked crimson on the border. A superb early variety of erect habit. **\$4.50 each.**

8.0 R. P. WHITFIELD. Richardson. Rose type; very late. Perfectly double, rather flat flower. Beautiful light pink, shaded lighter in center. Free bloomer. Extra good. **\$1.00 each.**

6.8 RUBENS. Delache, 1854. Semi-double type; early midseason. Very dark crimson, with prominent guards. A charming Peony. **50 cents each.**

7.2 RUBRA SUPERBA. Richardson, 1871. Rose type; very late. Very large, full, double blooms. Rich, brilliant crimson, without stamens. Highly fragrant, and a good keeper. It

is decidedly the best late black, and indispensable to any fine collection. **75 cents each.**

7.9 RUTH BRAND. Brand, 1907. Bomb type; midseason. Very large, compact flower; guard petals prominent, enclosing a solid ball of center petals. Uniform, soft, lavender-pink, splashed with dark lavender. Delicate and pleasing fragrance. Tall, fine, graceful strong stems, holding but a single bloom. Very beautiful in bud. A splendid variety to cut. Other flowers have the same colors, and some of them almost in the same proportion, but none has the artistic blending and delicate shading of this wonderful Peony. **\$1.00 each.**

7.6 RUY BLAS. Dessert, 1905. Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, fine flowers. Lively china-pink, tinted pure mauve and tipped with silver. Free bloomer. A beauty. **\$1.00 each.**

SAMOSET. Rose type; midseason. Very full flowers of pale lavender-flesh with an exquisite creamy undertone. Center well rounded, fresh crisp texture. Dwarf habit with strong, erect stems. Fragrant. From a distance the general tone of the flowers is pale salmon-white. **\$15.00 each.**

6.8 SAINFOIN. Kelway, 1890. Rose type. Very full, large flowers of brilliant self-rose color. First-Class Certificate Royal Botanical Society; also Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society. **50 cents each.**

7.5 SAMUEL HENSHAW. Richardson, 1904. Rose type; late. Very large, full perfectly double flowers. Outer petals clear rose-pink, tinged with white; inner petals pink and white, intermingled, the white predominating. Erect grower of wonderful vigor. To get best results should be shaded from the sun and disbudded. It is then a magnificent and most distinctive variety. **\$1.00 each.**

6.8 SAPPHO. Lemoine, 1900. Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, well-formed, compact flowers. Pure mauve with silvery reflex, prominently tipped silver. Tall, vigorous grower and free bloomer. **50 cents each.**

8.2 SARAH. Pleas, 1913. Bomb type. Light pink guards; very double, high center of same color, changing to blush-white. Mrs. Pleas says: "Petals all alike, narrow, pink, with bright yellow band down the center, deeply fimbriated; the petaloids slightly twisted with each point tightly curled, presenting a surface of little kinks or curls. It looks more like a big crinkly 'Mum' than a Peony. Exceedingly beautiful." **\$4.00 each.**

9.0 SARAH BERNHARDT. "The Divine Sarah." Lemoine, 1906. Semi-rose type; late midseason. Flowers of remarkable size and freshness, in huge clusters, full and double, of unusual perfection of form; extremely large petals imbricated, twisted, and fimbriated. Apple-blossom pink, with each petal silver-tipped, giving the appearance of a distinct border of pure white. Fragrance agreeable and penetrating. Magnificent. Do not confound this with Dessert's Sarah Bernhardt. Easily scores the six points of excellence. M. Westland says: "It always blooms. It is the queen of all. It has no faults." **\$1.50 each.**

8.5 SARAH CARSTENSON. Terry, 1901. Rose type; late. Very full, double, and at-

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tractive blooms. Soft delicate rose, with crimson center. A beautiful variety—Terry's finest, and very scarce. Extremely free-blooming. One of the best in any collection. **\$4.00 each.**

6.8 SHABENA. Harrison, 1890. Named for a famous Indian chief. A stately flower that at its best is borne on stems nearly 4 feet tall. Bright deep red of most dazzling hue. Like some of the other reds, takes two to three years to attain perfection, but one is well repaid for the time. **50 cents each.**

7.9 SIMONNE CHEVALIER. Dessert, 1902. Crown type; early. Very large, globular, compact bloom. Pale lilac-rose tinged salmon-pink, flecked with crimson and bordered with silver. Free bloomer. Extra-fine variety. **75 cents each.**

7.7 SISTER ANNIE. Brand, 1907. Semi-rose type; midseason. Beautiful, large, deep flat flower with stamens showing among the petals and edges of petals fringed. Ground color delicate seashell-pink, heavily suffused with deep rose. Tall, stout stems. **\$1.00 each.**

9.7 SOLANGE. Lemoine, 1907. Rose type; midseason. Full, globular flowers with a compact crested tuft in the center. Color unique and indefinable, deep orange-salmon or Havana-brown at the heart, overlaid with a delicate, tender reddish brown. Easily scores the six points of excellence. The above was written several years ago, and we do not have a single word to retract, but rather would add to our praise of this wonderful variety. **\$3.00 each.**

7.6 SOLFATARE. Calot, 1861. Crown type; midseason. Guard petals snow-white; center sulphur-yellow, changing as the flower ages to pure white. All the petals are wide. Extra-fine. **75 cents each.**

7.8 SOUVENIR DE FRANCOIS RUITTON. Riviere, 1908. Rose type. Very large, broad, globular flowers in great profusion, coming in clusters. Beautiful, unfading, bright cherry-pink, dark carmine at base of the petals. Fine for cutting. **\$2.00 each.**

7.9 SOUVENIR DE GASPARD CALOT. Calot, 1865. Rose type; late. Large bloom. Uniform deep satiny pink, tinged soft glossy lilac. A superb variety. **\$1.00 each.**

6.4 SOUVENIR DE L'EXPOSITION DE BORDEAUX. Dessert, 1896. Bomb type; midseason. A fine, full, globular flower. Bluish violet and vinous-red, with bright reflex—a distinct color. **50 cents each.**

6.4 SOUVENIR DE L'EXPOSITION DU MANS. Mechin, 1830. Semi-rose type; midseason. Very large, fine flower. Bright reddish violet, with pronounced silvery reflex. Free bloomer. **50 cents each.**

7.6 SOUVENIR DE L'EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE. Calot, 1867. Rose type; late midseason. Very large, flat flower. Violet-rose with silvery reflex and distinctly tipped silver. Fragrant. Free bloomer; spreading habit. **75 cents each.**

9.1 SOUVENIR DE LOUIS BIGOT. Dessert, 1913. Rose type; midseason. Very large, convex bloom with fringed petals. Bengal-rose, slightly tinged carmine at the base, turning to

salmon-pink, with very bright silvery reflex; brilliant and beautiful. **\$4.00 each.**

7.2 SOUVENIR DU DR. BRETONNEAU. Dessert, 1880. Semi-double type; midseason. Large, loose, flat flower. Dark Tyrian-rose. Erect grower; free bloomer. **75 cents each.**

8.3 SPLENDIDA. Kelway. Rose type. Very large globular blooms of uniform, light violaceous pink. Petals very broad, overlapping, making a perfect rose-formed flower. Very strong, upright habit; extremely free bloomer. Probably the most delightfully fragrant Peony in our collection. **\$1.50 each.**

8.5 STANDARD BEARER. Hollis, 1906. Bomb type; midseason. Very high-built, globular, compact flower of uniform violet-rose. Very strong stiff stems; extremely free bloomer. Similar in form and color to Mme. Ducler, but twice the size. One enthusiast places Standard Bearer among the first seven. This indicates that it is a very choice variety. **\$5.00 each.**

8.0 STANLEY. Rose type; midseason. Very large, compact, full bloom. Light pink, shaded lilac, silvery reflex, central petals flecked dark pink. A very attractive variety. **\$1.25 each.**

8.0 STEPHANIE. Terry, 1891. Semi-double type; midseason. Delicate blush guards, shading to white; numerous golden stamens. Extra fine. **\$1.50 each.**

6.6 SULPHUREA. Lemon, 1830. Crown type; early midseason. This variety has been sold under the name of Alba Sulfurea, also Mont Blanc (Van Leeuwen). Large, perfectly formed snowball-shaped flowers. White guard petals; center sulphur-yellow. Perfect habit; very free-blooming. Foliage and growth both quite distinct. Follows Festiva Maxima in blooming and ranks with it. Fine for cut-flowers. **50 cents each.**

7.7 SUMMER DAY. Kelway, 1895. Rose type; midseason. Noteworthy for its size and doubleness, each bloom measuring 5 to 7 inches in diameter. White, tinted blush. Very delicate and beautiful. **\$1.00 each.**

SUSAN B. ANTHONY. Brand, 1907. Semi-rose type; midseason. Delicate creamy pink on a white ground as the flower opens, slowly changing to pure white. Very pretty. **\$1.00 each.**

7.7 SUZANNE DESSERT. Dessert & Mechin, 1890. Semi-rose type; midseason. Large, very full blooms in clusters; broad petals. Fine clear china-pink, silvery on the tips. Stands very well in full sun and is very showy. **\$1.00 each.**

8.2 SUZETTE. Dessert, 1911. Semi-rose type; midseason. Pretty flowers of elegant shape. Superb Bengal-rose, slightly shaded carmine-purple, with silvery reflex. Petals intermixed with golden stamens. **\$1.00 each.**

SYLVIANE. Lemoine, 1924. Broad guard petals. Smaller petals in the center, of a yellowish shade when just open. Then changing to pure white. Very full. **Not for sale until 1929.**

SYLVANUS. Midseason. Light red, globular bloom, with narrow central petals. **\$3.00 each.**

8.3 T. B. TERRY. Pleas, 1911. Flat rose

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type; midseason. Large, creamy white flowers, tinged flesh-color. **\$2.50 each.**

6.4 TENIERS. Crousse, 1880. Semi-rose type; late midseason. Imbricated and tufted flower. Violaceous amaranth, bordered and reflected white. Very showy. **50 cents each.**

6.4 THE BRIDE. Terry, 1901. Bomb type; early midseason. An informal flower with lilac-white guards and milk-white center. Extra good for landscape work. **50 cents each.**

8.0 THE GEM. Pleas, 1909. Rose type; midseason. Very double, extremely compact blooms in clusters. Brilliant dark crimson. Grows over 4 feet high. An exceedingly beautiful variety, but like many of the finest, not at its best until three years old. **\$1.50 each.**

8.7 THE JEWEL. Pleas, 1916. Rose type. The crown bud is like a big jewel set in a chalice of satin, as the laterals open first. Opalescent pink and does not change to white as so many pinks do. We are indebted to Mrs. James Crawford, who named the variety, for the above description. **\$2.00 each.**

9.8 THERESE. Dessert, 1904. Rose type; midseason. Might best be described as a glorified Claire Dubois. Rich satiny pink, with glossy reflex of enormous size. Mr. A. P. Saunders says: "As for Therese, well, when you see a bloom down the table and think to yourself, 'There is something really grand,' it is almost always Therese." **\$3.00 each.**

9.4 TORQUEMADA. Kelway, 1896. Rose type; midseason. Large, well-formed, lasting blooms of clear pink appearing throughout a long season. Fine. **75 cents each.**

9.4 TOURANGELLE. Dessert, 1910. Rose type; late midseason. We make the statement, without fear of successful contradiction, that Tourangelle, in color, is the most sensational of all Peonies. A vigorous grower, bearing large, flat flowers of unusual size on long stems. Pearly white, overlaid with delicate salmon and shades of La France rose. It is a flower that immediately attracts—an exquisite fresh color. We told one visitor that had come 300 miles to see our fields, and practically beat a path between this and Solange, that we had a mind to name a "Beaten Path" set of Peonies and start off with these two. In the voting contest Tourangelle stood 97. **\$2.50 each.**

8.0 TRAGEDY. Hollis, 1908. Globular bomb type; midseason. Medium-sized blooms of an intense brilliant dark crimson shade. Tall, erect grower; free bloomer. Extra. **\$2.00 each.**

7.8 TRIOMPHE DE L'EXPOSITION DE LILLE. Calot, 1865. Rose type; late midseason. A glorious flower that very much resembles *Modèle de Perfection*, having the huge pyramidal form seen in very few varieties. The large, compact blooms are a fresh hydrangea-pink, splashed with darker tints of violet-rose, and have a white reflex; guard petals become nearly white. One of our favorite Peonies. **75 cents each.**

6.6 TRIOMPHE DE PARIS. Guerin, 1850. White, yellowish center sometimes spotted with purple. Extra. **50 cents each.**

6.8 TRIUMPHANS GANDAVENSIS. 1860. Resembles Alice de Julvecourt. Pinkish white tinted chamois. **50 cents each.**

7.4 UMBELLATA ROSEA. Dessert, 1895. Rose type; very early. An unnamed variety found by M. Dessert in M. Mechin's collection and christened Sarah Bernhardt, until later he found the true name. Large, informal flowers with violet-rose guards shading to an amber-white center. Very strong, upright grower and free bloomer. **75 cents each.**

6.5 VAN DYCK. Crousse, 1879. Crown type; midseason. Guards and center true Enchantresse pink—a pink distinct from all others, as it is without a trace of purple or mauve. Extra fine. **50 cents each.**

8.3 VENUS. Kelway, 1888. Crown type; midseason. Tall grower; free bloomer. Extra fine for cut-flowers. This variety is similar in all respects to the well-known Marie Stuart which is fully described on page 29. **\$1.00 each.**

6.2 VERIBEST. Hollis, 1907. Rose type. Globular, medium compact, milk-white blooms; guards slightly splashed. **50 cents each.**

8.2 VICTOIRE DE LA MARNE. Dessert, 1915. A very attractive globular bloom of great size. Velvety amaranth-red, with silver reflex—a very bright color. **\$2.50 each.**

VICTORY CHATEAU THIERRY. Brand, 1925. Comes into bloom early. The stems are strong and straight. Blossoms held erect. Pure clear pink. Petals of great size and substance. Very fragrant, and resembles a great Darwin Tulip. **\$50.00 each.**

7.1 VILLE DE NANCY. Calot, 1872. Rose type; late. Carmine-rose with silvery reflex. Tall, strong grower; stiff stems; free bloomer. Extra good. **75 cents each.**

7.6 VIRGINIE. Calot, 1858. Semi-rose type; midseason. A dainty, pink, flat flower with yellow stamens showing among the petals and a solid ball of satin, like a cushion, in the center. Unfolds to a high-built blossom of great beauty and a peculiar tea fragrance. It is very much like Eugenie Verdier in color and form the first day, but differs later. **\$1.00 each.**

7.0 VIRGO MARIA (Virgin Mary). Calot, 1859. Bomb type; late midseason. Exquisite, large, immaculate white flower, delicate and refined. Different in character from *Festiva Maxima* and said by some to follow that variety in excellence. Fragrant. We place this among the leaders. **75 cents each.**

7.6 VISCOUNTESS FOLKESTONE. Barr, 1899. Rose type; midseason. Clear white, with a row of narrow petals next to the guards. A distinct variety. **\$1.00 each.**

6.5 VOLCAN. Lemoine, 1898. Bomb type; midseason. Very full imbricated flower of the most intense dazzling red. Very fine. **50 cents each.**

9.3 WALTER FAXON. Richardson, 1904. Semi-rose type; midseason. A very distinct, delicate, bright rose-colored flower. Tall grower; free bloomer. Those who know this variety consider it one of the best pinks. Scarce. **\$3.50 each.**

8.0 WALTER MORGAN (1900)—Early; anemone type. White with yellow center. Very fine. The best of anemone type. **\$1.00 each.**

6.4 WASHINGTON. (Guerin, 1850). Clear red, salmoned clear pink center. **50 cents each.**

The Good & Welsh Peony Farms, Inc.

7.8 WELCOME GUEST. Hollis, 1904. Semi-double type; midseason. Large, loose flower of uniform glossy silvery pink, changing to rose-white. Fragrant. Erect, tall, strong grower; free bloomer. Very good. **\$1.00 each.**

8.4 WILLIAM F. TURNER. Shaylor, 1916. A very dark crimson with a velvety sheen, between Adolphe Rousseau and Mons. Martin Cahuzac in color. Tall, strong grower. A choice Peony of this color. **\$3.00 cash.**

WILLIAM MESMAN. Kernberger, 1914. A lovely white Peony with a larger flower than Festiva Maxima. **\$1.75 each.**

7.9 WILLIAM PENN. Brand, 1907. Semi-rose type; midseason. Blooms are of gigantic size that the strong stems need support. Flowers of wondrous beauty and the most massive of all good Peonies. Color light rose changing to a more delicate rose at edge of petals. Edges of petals notched. Lavish bloomer. **\$1.00 each.**

8.8 WILTON LOCKWOOD. Shaylor, 1917. Semi-rose form. Very loosely formed flower; enormous outer guards with long curved cen-

tral petals. Light rose-pink, with rich shading in the depths of the flower and prominent red splashes and lines on the edges of a few petals. The whole flower is illumined by a bright yellow glow from the concealed stamens. Fragrance faint but sweet. **\$8.00 each.**

8.3 WINNIFRED DOMME. Brand, 1913. Bomb type; early midseason. Color a bright all-in-one crimson; guard petals have prominent reflex; center compact and dense. This variety is so bright as to be distinguishable across the garden from all others. **Not for sale until 1929.**

7.0 ZOE CALOT. Mieliez, 1855. Rose type; midseason. Very large, globular bloom of soft pink, shaded lilac. Free bloomer. **50 cents each.**

In China the Peony is called "Sho Yo," meaning "most beautiful," and is often given to a friend at separation. The custom is referred to in a Chinese song—

*"If anyone will give his friend a present
He hands a gift 'most beautiful' of all."*

Single-flowered Peonies

These are extremely showy and almost invariably visitors to our Peony fields go into ecstasies over them, as they are very artistic.

8.4 ALBIFLORE, THE BRIDE. Dessert, 1902. Single flowers, frequently as many as five or six on a stem. Very broad silky and transparent petals of purest white and a crown of golden yellow at the center. Doubly interesting from the fact that it is the original "Pæonia" from which all the modern double varieties have developed. Superb. **\$1.00 each. each.**

AREOS. Bright pink, changing to white. **75 cents each.**

ARGUS. Rich deep rose. **\$1.00 each.**

7.1 DARKNESS. Brand, 1913. Very dark maroon, with darker markings in lower half of petals which surround a bold cluster of golden stamens. **\$2.00 each.**

DEFIANCE. Terry, 1903. A giant bright rich red flower resembling an enormous red poppy. **75 cents each.**

7.3 DUCHESS OF PORTLAND. Large, rich pink and flesh flowers. A free bloomer. Quite early. **\$1.00 each.**

7.4 EMILY. Beautiful soft rose-pink. **\$1.00 each.**

HERMES. Rosy pink. **75 cents each.**

7.7 KELWAY'S WILD ROSE. Pleas. Large guard petals of richest satiny pink; broad silvery border. Elegant. **\$5.00 each.**

KNIGHT OF THE THISTLE. Kelway. Rich blood-crimson, with an extraordinary picturesque mass of golden petaloids in the center. This Peony must be seen before its beauty is realized. Early flowering. **\$7.50 each.**

8.4 LA FIANCÉE. Dessert. A beautiful variety. Large pure white single flower with central tuft of golden stamens. Very free bloomer in clusters. **\$1.50 each.**

8.4 L'ETINCELANTE. Dessert, 1902. Cup-

shaped bloom, with broad petals of a rich, clear carmine, broadly edged with silver. Exceptionally fine. **\$1.50 each.**

LEUCREDIA. Rich rose. **\$1.00 each.**

8.2 LUCIENNE. Dessert, 1908. Big flowers of lovely white, with carmine markings and yellow crown. **\$2.00 each.**

7.4 MILLAIS. Kelway. Dark maroon. **\$2.00 each.**

7.3 MISTRAL. Dessert. Very brilliant carmine; golden stamens. **\$1.50 each.**

NYMPHE. Dessert, 1913. A beautiful variety with large, fleshy pink, single flowers, having central tuft of golden stamens. **\$1.50 each.**

7.6 ROSY DAWN. Pleas, 1909. Anemone type. Has the shadings of a beautiful rosy day-break. Comes semi-double in younger plants; in older plants almost fully double. When plant is established for landscape effect, cannot be surpassed; also good for cut-flowers. Plant strong and vigorous. Beautiful green foliage. **\$2.00 each.**

SERAPH. Outside petals broad, inside fringed, bright purplish rose. **Not for sale until 1929.**

STANLEY. (Kelway), brilliant red with large golden center. The foliage of this variety is broad and luxuriant and especially attractive throughout the summer. **\$1.00 each.**

8.0 THE MOOR. Rich glowing crimson. Extra fine. **\$1.50 each.**

VESUVE. Dessert. Brilliant dark red blooms with metallic reflex. **\$1.50 each.**

WAR. Dessert. Large flowers with broad petals of lively carmine-crimson; golden stamens. **\$2.50 each.**

Our Glory Bloom We Call the Peony.

Japanese-flowered Peonies

The singularity of these "wonderful glowing suns" consists in their being entirely destitute of pollen, and sometimes nature asserts herself by showing a variety entirely destitute of any pollen or glandulous formation whatever, a mere mass of filaments like a "Crown of Thorns," surrounded by a guard of petals.

8.5 ALMA. Shaylor, 1916. Pale pink petals, enclosing a mass of incurved yellow petaloids. **\$2.00 each.**

7.5 ALTAR CANDLES. Pleas, 1908. The guard petals are delicate pink, which disclose a censerlike cup filled with rounded petals resembling little waxen candles, tipped with flame. Borne in clusters. **\$3.00 each.**

AUREOLE. Hollis, 1905. Pink guards and golden yellow center. **\$7.00 each.**

8.9 AUREOLIN. 1917. Medium size with pink guard petals and deep sulphur center. Midseason to late. **\$3.50 each.**

DEPARTING SUN. Broad outer guard petals of rich crimson; filiform central petals claret, suffused with rose and yellow. **\$3.50 each.**

6.4 DISTINCTION. Dessert, 1895. Large, cup-shaped bloom with broad guard petals. Collar of clear violet-red; very narrow center petals fimbriated and striated with golden lines. **\$1.75 each.**

EMMA (Jap.) Lilac dark pink. Two rows of perfectly shaped, round petals. Very large flower. **Not for sale until 1929.**

ERNEST HARDINE. Full, double blooms with cherry-rose guard petals and narrow inner petals. Most sweet scented. **\$1.50 each.**

EXQUISITE. Kelway. Very large single white flowers with a tuft of golden filaments in center. Much admired. Fine. **\$5.00 each.**

FUGI-NO-MINE (Jap.) White. **Not for sale until 1929.**

7.5 GOLDEN NUGGET. Pleas, 1913. The deepest orange-yellow of any Peony. Guards rosy lilac, with bright orange-yellow collar, changing to a creamy white. Deliciously sweet-scented. **\$3.00 each.**

8.2 GOLDMINE. Hollis, 1907. Flat, loose, medium-sized flower. Guard petals Tyrian-rose; center same as guards, tipped golden yellow. Medium tall, erect, midseason variety of good habit. **\$2.25 each.**

7.5 GYPSY. Hollis, 1904. Large, flat bloom. Guards dark, uniform Tyrian-rose; beautiful gold center. **\$1.00 each.**

HAKODATE (Jap.) Pure white, with a large golden heart. Large flower. Perfectly shaped. A wonderful variety and extremely scarce. **Not for sale until 1929.**

HETTIE ELLIOTT. Pleas, 1910. Rosy pink in bud; orange petaloids a fourth of an inch wide, sharply pointed, growing prettier and more delicate with age, changing to soft flesh-color. **\$2.00 each.**

IROKA (Jap.) Blush white with light yellow reflex on the inside of petals. **Not for sale until 1929.**

KARATSU (Jap.) Very fine light rose. Excellent. **Not for sale until 1929.**

8.6 KING OF ENGLAND. Kelway. Rich, very bright ruby-madder guard petals, with

long, narrow central petals; at first pure golden yellow and then striped with crimson. A very fine Japanese Peony. Early. **\$5.00 each.**

LIEUT. HOBSON. Hollis, 1903. Very broad, rich, deep, rose-colored guards with golden yellow center. Very showy. **\$2.00 each.**

MARGARET ATWOOD. Very large, cup-shaped flowers of pure white, with deep golden centers. Considered by some the finest white variety. Strong grower. **\$10.00 each.**

8.6 MIKADO. Barr, 1893. The guards, velvety crimson, forming a well-developed cup or chalice enclosing a filigree cushion of crimson petaloids edged and tipped gold. Most attractive. **\$2.00 each.**

MR. G. F. HEMERIK (Jap.) Very fine pink. Enormous flower. Two rows of petals, with a very large heart of thick petaloids. Foliage like Astilbe. A beautiful variety. **Not for sale until 1929.**

OITMATSU (Jap.) Syn. Clarisse. Opens very light pink and changes to pure white. Two rows of petals of which the inner row is somewhat shorter than the outside row. The petaloids are **yellowish white with little tips of pink.** A variety which we recommend highly. **Not for sale until 1929.**

ORANGE PRINCE. Pleas, 1909. Deep rose with intense orange filigree center of rare beauty. **\$2.00 each.**

6.9 PETITE RENEE. Dessert, 1899. Anemone type; midseason. Very large blooms in clusters. Guards of very broad petals of carmine-purple; center petals long and narrow of a beautiful light magenta, with golden extremities and yellow background. Very striking and very showy. **\$1.50 each.**

PINK DELIGHT (Jap.) Opens light pink and changes to light flesh pink. Two rows of strong, rounded petals. Short, strong stems. Beautiful. Rare. **Not for sale until 1929.**

POCAHONTAS. Pleas, 1913. Rose guards with copper-colored petals of long scraggly appearance, giving us a very unique flower reminding one instantly of an Indian maiden. **\$1.50 each.**

RARE BROCADE. Pure white blooms with a cream tint. Very pretty cut-flower, resembling a Tea rose. An early, free bloomer of very graceful habit, bearing its blooms in clusters. Dainty bedding variety, unsurpassed for edging taller kinds. **\$1.00 each.**

SNOW WHEEL. Broad, waxy outer petals resembling those of the camellia. The filiform center of filamented petals resembles the beautiful aigrette feathers, the entire flower being a pure immaculate white without spot or blemish. **\$4.00 each.**

SOSHI (Jap.) Clear dark red. Two rows of round petals, which do not spread. Petaloids yellow, edged red. The color neither burns nor fades in sun. Tall, straight and extremely

The Good & Welsh Peony Farms, Inc.

strong stems. One of the very best and most beautiful of all Japanese singles. **Not for sale until 1929.**

SURUGU (Jap.) Pure red. Two rows of round petals which do not spread. Thick yellow petaloids. A very beautiful and neat flower. **Not for sale until 1929.**

8.9 TOKIO. Big flower with broad, clear carmine petals; heart of flower golden yellow. Free bloomer and a very strong grower. **\$6.00 each.**

VENISE. Dessert, 1913. Large single flower of bright lively pink, slightly tinged with crimson; central tuft of golden stamens. **\$1.50 each.**

8.0 WILBUR WRIGHT. Kelway. Deep maroon or chocolate, flowers well above the foliage; of good habit; it is splendid for cutting from, also makes a fine "specimen Plant." **\$4.00 each.**

YESO. Outer petals pure white; narrow center petaloids of straw color, with traces of carmine on the edges. **\$2.50 each.**

Early May-flowering Peonies

These varieties bloom from two to three weeks earlier than the Chinensis section. In Ohio they always flower during May. The Peonies of our mother's gardens.

OFFICINALIS ALBA PLENA. Large, double, white. The white form of the old red Peonies of our grandmother's garden. **\$1.00 each.**

OFFICINALIS, LA NEGRESSE. Full dark maroon flower. **\$2.25 each.**

OFFICINALIS, LOBATA. A most wonderful shade of orange. Single flowers. Beautiful. **Not for sale until 1929.**

OFFICINALIS MUTABILIS. Light pink, changing to white. **\$1.00 each.**

OFFICINALIS ROSEA PLENA. Large, dou-

ble rose-colored blooms. The rose form of the old red Peony of our grandmother's garden. **\$1.00 each.**

OFFICINALIS ROSEA SUPERBA. Clear, solid pink, very full. **\$1.50 each.**

8.6 OFFICINALIS RUBRA PLENA. The old double red Peony of our grandmother's garden. **75 cents each.**

OFFICINALIS TENUIFOLIA FLORE-PLENO. The earliest in flower of the Peonies. Dazzling red; very double; dwarf. Foliage oddly and beautifully cut and laciniated. **\$2.00 each.**

OFFICINALIS TENUIFOLIA SIMPLEX. Brilliant red. Single. **\$1.00 each.**

IRIS—"Fleur de Lis of France"



LONG ago, so the story goes, a field of purple flowers swayed in the warm breezes that swept across the little "Flowery Kingdom," Japan. Close by the river's edge the blossoms danced as they saw their pretty reflections in the water and they were as gay as the little maids who frolicked along the paths. The blossoms were to be gathered for their lord's house, a banquet was to be given and beauty must be everywhere.

Suddenly a cold wind swept across the field, the warm sunbeams fled and the wee maids, looking frightfully about them, saw a huge, black cloud spreading across the sky. And then came the rain, sheets of it beating the flowers to the ground as the maids rushed to the shelter of a tea house.

When the sun came once more, chasing away the rain, what a sight met the eyes of the frightened girls as they peered timidly out. The field of flowers was flattened out before them, the poor purple blossoms dragged and torn.

But, as they gazed, a rainbow arched the sky, its end seeming to rest in the iris-field. Here and there, the bright arch touched the flowers and, as the girls watched in wonder, the field of flowers once more waved in the breeze, but the flowers were no longer only purple. Creamy-white were they and palest lavender, golden-yellow, blue, mauve, wherever the rainbow had touched, there was a flower the color of the rainbow. And so, to this day, this flower is known as "The Goddess of the Rainbow."

Today no longer are iris to be found only in Japan. The simplest, smallest garden in America may possess them. They grow so freely, they respond to care so readily, that, whether you own a vast estate or a suburban plot you too, may find the end of the rainbow in your iris bed.

No other flower has so many combinations of color, especially of the delicate and unusual shades, and the name, the rainbow flower is most fitting. They are absolutely hardy, as beautiful in form, texture and coloring as any Orchid, and many are delightfully fragrant. They are not particular as to soil, will grow where anything will, but do better in well drained locations. There is nothing prettier than Iris, blooming from May 10th to June 10th. The colors are gorgeous and they completely hide the plant. Be sure and plant some Iris.

IRIS are sun loving plants, and delight in a warm, well drained soil, where the roots at the surface can become hardened in the sun; they will thrive well almost anywhere, except in low, wet soil, for here the roots will decay. An endless array of colors greets you, ranging in rich blues, delicate yellows, claret red, in the bronzes, and pure white, in all combinations imaginable. They bloom in May and June, and are represented by the old-fashioned "Flags," so commonly known.

Culture—A dry, sunny location is best, and they do well in almost any soil that is not too low and damp. By all means avoid fresh stable manure; use well decayed manure or compost, if you must enrich the soil.

Our Glory Bloom We Call the Peony.

8.4 ANNA FARR. (Farr, 1913). S. white, lightly bordered pale blue; F. pure white, with pale blue markings at the base; immense flower with very large petals of great substance, the horizontal falls producing an orchid-like effect. Distinct. **\$1.00 each; 3 for \$2.85.**

8.5 ALETHA. (Farr, 1913). S. and F. pure white with a heavy border of dark violet-purple. 30 in. **25 cents each.**

8.6 ARGUS. (Gcr.) S. and F. dark purple; distinct and rich in effect. **25 cents each; 3 for 60 cents.**

8.5 AGNES. S. white frilled and shaded lilac; F. white traced lilac at base. **25 cents each; 3 for 60c.**

8.3 AFTERGLOW. (Sturt.). A soft pink or buff-gray, shading to a rich yellow through the center. When on exhibition, no other iris has attracted so much attention from even the most casual observer, while in the garden its mass appeals more to the closer student of color harmony. 3 ft. **35 cents each; 3 for 90 cents.**

7.9 ALBERT VICTOR. (1885?). S. & F. pale blue. Large flowers of fine form and sweet scented. A vigorous tall form. **25 cents each; 3 for 60 cents; 12 for \$2.00.**

8.9 ALCAZAR. (Vilmorin, 1910). Standards mauve; falls deep reddish purple; the whole flower strongly bronzed. Of the largest size, tall and fine. **30 cents each; 3 for 75 cents.**

7.8 AMAS. (Foster, 1885). A large flowered species from Asia Minor. Broad but somewhat floppy standards of iridescent blue; falls smooth violet. Branched stems thirty inches high. Early. **25 cents each; 3 for 60 cents.**

9.4 AMBASSADEUR. (Vilmorin, 1920). A late strong plant with stout stiff stems about 4 ft. high. Flowers very large with smoky reddish violet standards, the falls being a velvety dark reddish violet of great substance and almost horizontal. Beards and styles yellow. A magnificent variety. **90 cents each; 3 for \$2.55.**

8.3 AMBIGU. (Vilmorin, 1916). A fine variety, which is very free flowering. The standards are a clear smoky red and the falls a velvety reddish-brown, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. **50 cents each; 3 for \$1.35.**

7.7 ANNE LESLIE. (Sturt., 1917). The standards are white, with the faintest flush of rose on the upper half; the falls are rich Dahlia Carmine enlivened by an orange beard. **35 cents each; 3 for 90 cents.**

9.5 APHRODITE. (Dykes, 1922). In color, it is a pure bright violet-pink self, standards and falls being identical in tone, the latter having a striking and pleasing white flush from the center of the blade to the haft. The standards are strong and beautifully arched, the falls smooth and glossy with no prominent veining or reticulation. A good strong grower. **\$5.00 each.**

8.3 ARCHEVEQUE. (Vilmorin, 1911). A richly colored Iris fine in clump or mass. Standards violet; falls a deep violet purple. Neither large nor tall, but a general favorite on account of its fine coloring. Two feet. **25 cents each; 3 for 60 cents.**

ARGYNNIS. (Longfield, 1925). A tall and distinct Iris of Variegata coloring. Standards strontian yellow delicately shaded aniline yellow; the falls a solid dark violet carmine without reticulation. Beard yellow. Large flowers carried gracefully on slender stalks forty inches high. **\$1.40 each.**

8.9 ARIADNE. (Dykes, 1921). This is an exceedingly fine variety, a good strong grower and free flowering. The individual flowers are very large and strikingly beautiful; S. very broad and waved edges, pure silvery light blue in color, F. deeper blue suffused with reddish violet which is intensified at the base, where the falls are also heavily veined brown; beard pale yellow. **\$3.50 each.**

ARLEQUIN. (Denis). A curious and interesting piece of colors, standards oriental ochre with purplish black; falls dark purplish black veined white on yellow ground. **\$1.00 each; 3 for \$2.85.**

7.5 ARMENIAN. (Millet). Flowers of medium size. S. light heliotrope-gray, overshadowed at edge with deep orange-buff; F. violet, reticulated red-brown at base. Edge of falls heliotrope. **50 cents each; 3 for \$1.35.**

7.8 ARNOLDS. (Barr). S. purplish-bronze; F. rich velvety purple; style arms bronze striped violet. All divisions very long. Striking and handsome flowers. **25 cents each; 3 for 60 cents.**

9.2 ASIA. (Yeld, 1920). This distinct and beautiful variety is unquestionably one of the most glorious Irises in cultivation. It is an exceedingly strong and tall grower, very free flowering with individual blooms of the largest size. The standards are pale lavender suffused and reticulated yellow at the base, falls light violet-purple, paler at the edges, and heavily reticulated at the haft, with a bright yellow beard. Height 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. **\$3.00 each.**

7.4 AUREA. (Jacques, 1830). Clear chrome yellow throughout both standards and falls. Flowers of good form on stems twenty-four to thirty inches high. An

old variety, but one not supplanted by any newer yellow. **25 cents each; 3 for 60 cents; 12 for \$2.00.**

6.6 AUSTRALIS. S. deep lavender; F. soft blue; very tall grower; large, handsome flowers. 4 ft. **25 cents each; 3 for 60 cents.**

8.7 AVALON. (Sturt., 1918). A lustrous pink-lavender of remarkable size and substance. The standards overlap at the tips, the falls flare widely and the flowers are held on well-branched stalks. Three and one-half to four feet. **\$2.50 each.**

8.0 AZURE. (Bliss, 1918). Standards lavender blue; falls deep blue purple. The general effect is one of rich clear blue. Three feet. **25 cents each; 3 for 60 cents.**

AZURE GLOW. (Weed, 1923). S. dull violet blue; F. madder violet. Five blooms to a stalk. 40 inches. Late. **50 cents each.**

ASSYRIAN. (Bliss, 1921). S. and F., two shades of clear deep violet, margined toward the base of the segments with yellow; style arms also edged yellow; conspicuous, bright, golden yellow beard. Medium large flowers. **\$1.00 each.**

BALARUC. (Denis, 1922). A very free-flowering white variety which may be described as an improved Innocenza. Strong grower of medium height. **\$1.00 each.**

9.4 BALLERINE. (Vilmorin, 1920). A really grand Iris. A splendid grower with flower stems 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and exceptionally large flowers of perfect form. The Standards are light-blue violet, broad and waved at the margins. Falls are deeper in color. Quite distinct, and has the merit of being very sweetly scented. **\$1.00 each.**

8.0 BARONET. (Sturt., 1920). Of cypriana type of growth; blue in garden effect. The color wisteria violet, darker in front of the beard; over 40 in. **50 cents each; 3 for \$1.35.**

6.8 BEL-COLOR. (Denis, 1910). Creamy white of branching habit. Medium size and height. **40 cents each; 3 for \$1.05.**

7.1 BLUE JAY. (Farr, 1913). This Iris is good only for mass planting, and should be bought only for its approach to a blue color. **25 cents each; 3 for 60 cents.**

8.5 B. Y. MORRISON. (Sturtevant, 1917). S. pale lavender-violet; F. raisin purple of velvety texture, with a wide pale lavender border. This is a splendid selling variety. **\$1.00 each.**

BRONZE LADY. (Weed, 1923). S. purple-drab, base olive-ocher, with brown markings; F. dull dark purple. 28 inches. **50 cents each.**

7.9 BENBOY. (Bliss, 1917). S. and F., deep violet-blue. Large blooms on tall, erect, well-developed stems. Very fine. 36 in. **50 cents each.**

6.7 BLUE BOY. (Foster, 1913). Standards and Falls, lavender blue. **20 cents each; 3 for 45 cents.**

6.1 CANARY BIRD. (Sykes, Flavesicans). (Perry.). Very early. Flowers self-colored very pale yellow; F. slightly brown at base. Twenty-nine inches. **20 cents each; 3 for 45 cents.**

6.6 CANDELABRE. (Vilmorin, 1911). Semi-early. S. very long, erect, bright violet with both lighter and darker shading, strongly spotted dusky violet at base on inside giving a peculiar tigered effect; F. rich and velvety dusky violet, at base dusky velvety violet striped on white. Unique candelabrum-like form and rich coloring. **20 cents each; 3 for 45 cents.**

7.5 CAPRICE. (Vilmorin, 1904). Semi-early. Very vigorous. Very large flowers of dark violet-rose. Coloring very distinct. Twenty-four inches. **25 cents each; 3 for 60 cents.**

7.3 CLIO. S. and F., fine lavender. Very strong growing. **35 cents each; 3 for 90 cents.**

7.1 CELESTE. (Lemon, 1855). Pale azure blue. **20 cents each; 3 for 45 cents.**

8.9 CRIMSON KING. Rich claret-purple. **25 cents each.**
CIENGIALTI ZEPHYR. Exquisitely formed little flowers of silky texture; S. and F. clear violet-blue. Fragrance sweet, clear and distinct. Stems slender. Two feet. **35 cents each; 3 for 90 cents.**

COMTESSE DE COURCY. Semi-early. S. broad, white, widely frilled and sanded fresh bright lilac; F. broad and drooping, white slightly bordered lilac. Flower of elegant form and great substance. Twenty-seven inches. **35 cents each.**

CONSCIENCE. (New). Standards olive; falls dark wine red. Pretty. **50 cents each.**

CHICORY. (Wettingel). A fine chicory blue; planted in a mass it is perfectly wonderful. **\$2.00 each.**

7.9 CAMELOT. (Bliss). Standards and falls creamy white edged with pale violet. **40 cents each; 3 for \$1.05.**

9.1 CANOPUS. (Bliss, 1921). S. puce to reddish violet. F. rich pansy violet with thick heavy reticulations of Trojana type at the hafts. The base of the segments stained ochre and speckled purplish brown. **\$2.00 each.**

CARDINAL. (Bliss, 1922). S. a distinctive shade of

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lavender overlaid with rose. F. rich velvety prune purple of wonderful glossy texture. **\$18.00 each.**

8.1 CARTHUSIAN. (Marshall, 1906). A. M., R. H. S. Large bluish-lavender flowers on strong, well branched stems. 3 ft. **40 cents each; 3 for \$1.05.**

CECIL MINTURN. (Farr, 1922). A pretty clear pink variety of the style of Her Majesty, only larger. Flowers profusely. Height, 1½ feet. **50 cents each; 3 for \$1.35.**

CHASSEUR. (Vilmorin, 1923). One of the best yellow Irises at present in commerce. Received Awards of Merit in Paris, 1920, and London, 1922. The flowers are large with broad standards and well rounded falls, and the color is a deep yellow becoming a shade lighter in the center of the fall. Height about 3 feet. Late. **\$3.00 each.**

6.8 CHERUBIM. (Vilmorin, 1911). Soft lilac with lower petals of a darker shade. **20 cents each; 3 for 45 cents.**

6.9 CHESTER HUNT. (Farr, 1913). Standards light blue; falls deeper. An Iris giving a good blue effect. Early mid-season. Thirty-three inches. **25 cents each; 3 for 60 cents.**

CITRONELLA. (Bliss). This is the very best yellow Iris. **\$4.00 each.**

7.1 CLEOMATIS. (Bliss, 1917). A curious variety with all the six divisions of the flowers horizontally reflexed like an Iris Kempferi. General color effect light violet sometimes veined at the base, very early. Not distinctive until the standards open flat forming a clematis, or rosette shaped flower. **40 cents each; 3 for \$1.05.**

8.6 CLUNY. (Vilmorin, 1920). Tall growing, with flowers of the largest size. The color is a lovely shade of pale lilac-blue, the falls slightly deeper than the standards, with brown veinings at the base. **50 cents each; 3 for \$1.35.**

8.0 COLONEL CANDELOT. (Millet, 1907). This charming Iris is a very striking color with medium sized flowers—S. russet red. F. rich mahogany red slightly reticulated white at throat. Growth slender, but strong, and well branched. Height, 2 ft., 9 inches. **50 cents each; 3 for \$1.35.**

COREAN SPECIES. Rich violet purple. **35 cents each; 3 for 90 cents.**

8.3 CORRIDA. (Millet.) A charming sky blue self, of most delicate and graceful habit. The flowers are of medium size, but perfect form, with well held frilly standards and straight hanging falls. The stems are 3½ ft. high and well branched. Very free flowering and late. **50 cents each.**

8.7 CRUSADER. (Foster, 1913). Large flowers of exceptional substance and a most satisfying violet blue color. Forty inches. Growth only moderate, but one of the finest blue Irises. **40 cents each; 3 for \$1.05.**

DAINTY LADY. (Weed, 1925). S. cupped, buff; F. drooping obovate, chinese violet fading to lilac and shading to buff at edge; haft, chrome yellow with brown stripes; beard very yellow, style branch buff. 28 inches. This variety is nearest to Ochracea in color, seven flowers to a stalk and blooms for a very long season. **\$1.00 each.**

6.8 DARIUS. (Parker, 1873). S. rich canary-yellow; F. lilac, margined white, rich orange beard. **20 cents each; 3 for 45 cents; 12 for \$1.50.**

7.4 DR. BERNICE. S. bronze flushed bluish-violet with golden reflections; style arms banded pinkish-lavender; F. velvety-purple with light and dark shadings, closely netted brown on yellowish-white at base. Large, beautiful flower, all divisions, full. Two feet. **25 cents each.**

8.2 DRAKE. (Bliss, 1919). Resembling Pallida Dalmatica with well shaped flowers of palest Cambridge blue. A really fine variety, free flowering and a good grower. **25 cents each.**

DAPHNE. (Bliss, 1920). S. white; F. veined and bordered anthracene violet, a blue tone; variegated habit; 30 inches. Half tinted buff at edge; beard conspicuous, white, pale yellow tips. **\$1.50 each.**

7.5 DALMARIUS. (Goos and Koenemann, 1907). Standards grayish lavender; falls deeper lavender. There is a flush of pink and tan in the flower, especially in the falls. Very close in color to the newer Asia. Plant vigorous and free flowering. Two feet. **20 cents each; 3 for 45 cents.**

DANIEL LESUEUR. (Denis, 1913). A tall growing variety of uncommon coloring. Medium sized flowers with smoky lavender standards and ivory colored falls, flushed lavender, with heavy brown reticulations at the haft. Beard and style arms yellow. Height, 3 feet. Late. **\$2.00 each.**

8.3 DEJAZET. (Vilm., 1914). S. bronze-rose; F. violet-red. A distinct and beautiful variety with large flowers. **50 cents each; 3 for \$1.35.**

8.2 DELICATISSIMA. (Millet, 1914). Erect stalks of

pale rose pink flowers of pallida habit; 3 ft. **\$1.00 each; 3 for \$2.85.**

6.9 DEMURE. (Sturt., 1918). Of good shape, but extraordinary tone; a perfect blending of madder, rose, and copper, that glows dully in the sunshine but changes to rose in shadow. S. transparent Vinaceous; F. Hellebore Red. 27 in. **50 cents each; 3 for \$1.35.**

DEUIL DE VALERY MAYET. (Denis, 1912). A very vigorous variety with small flowers of a striking color. S. coppery rose, F. rich purple shot carmine, beard yellow. Height, 2½ feet. **75 cents each.**

DIADEM. (Bliss). S. pale mauve; F. deep reddish mauve; beard yellow; midseason. **35 cents each; 3 for 90 cents.**

DIXMUDE. (Millet). S. good, glossy, violet-purple; F. pansy purple. **25 cents each; 3 for 60 cents.**

7.1 DOLPHIN. (Caparne, 1901). S. soft sky blue. F. violet with golden crest. About 2 ft. **30 cents each; 3 for 75 cents.**

7.1 DORAK. (Foster, 1909). S. violet blue; F. purple violet veined, reticulated and spotted brown, a net blotch black brown. **\$1.50 each.**

9.1 DOMINION. (Bliss, 1917). Those who are familiar with Black Prince can best visualize Dominion by imagining every good characteristic greatly improved. It is, however, quite distinct from that excellent variety, taller in habit, with stems 2 ft. 9 in. and over in height. Large flowers, the standards of which are Dauphin's blue or light bluish-violet, large, erectly held, well developed and slightly veined. The falls of exceptional substance broaden out at the base to a deep rich indigo-purple velvet. The plant is strong and vigorous. **\$6.00 each.**

7.8 DORA LONGDON. (Bliss, 1918). A very rich colored Iris. S. delicate lavender suffused yellow. F. rich red lilac, paling at the edge, with heavy brown reticulations at the haft. Height, 3 feet. **50 cents each; 3 for \$1.35.**

7.6 DOROTHEA. (Caparne, 1901). A large flowered intermediate of pale blue. The standards tend to lie flat like the falls. Two feet. **25 cents each; 3 for 60 cents.**

DOROTHEA K. WILLIAMSON. (Williamson, 1918). Large velvety flowers of the most vivid purple. Thirty inches. Fine as a cut flower. **75 cents each; 3 for \$2.10.**

8.5 DREAM. (Sturt., 1918). The soft clear pink that all producers are striving for, the pure Lilac to Chinese Violet tints of the color chart. It is a solid color with the carrying quality of Pallida Dalmatica rather than the translucent flush that makes Lohengrin so much less effective in the garden picture. 3 ft. **\$1.00 each.**

DUSKY MAID. (Bliss). "S. pale buff; F. deep mauve-purple, shading lighter to the edge with a border of buff." **50 cents each.**

8.0 DALILA. (Denis, 1914). Standards of pale olive buff, lightly flushed pink, with base of same and style branches touched with citron yellow, making a decided contrast with the velvety Dahlia carmine falls. **50 cents each; 3 for \$1.35.**

ECKESACHS. (G. & K., 1920). A fine bicolor, light lavender standards with a dark wire edge, and dark violet falls; large, and the plant vigorous; 30 inches. **\$1.00 each.**

7.8 ELDORADO. (Vilm., 1910). S. yellowish bronze shaded with heliotrope; F. bright violet-purple touched down the sides with the bronze yellow of the haft, style arms clear gold, beards yellow, base veined deep brown. **35 cents each.**

8.6 EDOUARD MICHEL. (Verdier, 1904). Large standards, frilled, distinct deep wine red; F. of same deeper coloring. A grand Iris of imposing appearance, flowers of great width, very distinct variety; scarce. **35 cents each.**

ECLAIREUR. (F. Cayeux, 1923). S. white hardly reflected of fine lilac; F. rosy violet suffused and richly edged clear lilac. Throat reticulated buff on a white ground. A magnificent variety, unusually free-flowering. **\$3.00 each.**

8.0 FAIRY. (Kennicott, 1905). Medium sized flowers on tall stems. Standards and falls white narrowly margined pale blue. Fragrant. Three feet. A popular variety. **25 cents each; 3 for 60 cents.**

FEDORA. (F. Cayeux, 1923). A fine variegata. S. old gold; F. reddish violet-purple. **\$2.75 each.**

FIRMAMENT. (Groschner, 1920). A very early variety having large blooms of two shades of lavender blue. Two feet. **50 cents each.**

FLAMMENSCHWERT. (G. & K., 1920). The finest of the Variegatas to date, except for Rialgar which has a larger flower of deeper color, but makes no finer mass. An Iris King with standards of clear golden yellow; 30 in. **\$1.00 each.**

7.6 FLORENTINA. (1500). The fragrant early flowering Iris common everywhere. Standards and falls white tinged lavender. Thirty inches. Makes a beau-

Our Glory Bloom We Call the Peony.

tiful clump and always dependable. 25 cents each; 3 for 60 cents.

FOSTER'S YELLOW. (Foster, 1909). F. and S. rich creamy-yellow, intermediate in color between Flayescens or Canary Bird and Bearded Aurea. Eighteen inches. 20 cents each.

7.5 FRO. (Goos and Koeneemann, 1910). Standards deep golden yellow; falls bright reddish chestnut. Thirty inches. One of the brightest and best of the Variegata varieties. 35 cents each; 3 for 90 cents.

6.3 FLORIBUNDA. (Goos and Koeneemann, 1910). Creamy yellow. 30 cents each.

8.9 GEORGIA. (Farr, 1920). A beautiful deep pink self. One of the best of the pinks so far produced. Thirty inches. \$1.00 each.

6.7 GERDA. (G. & K., 1910). S. creamy yellow. F. darker veined yellow. Very large flowers. 30 cents each.

GERALDINE. (Yeld). S. white, tinted lavender; F. richly reticulated purple on a white ground; very bright orange beard. \$1.00 each; 3 for \$2.85.

7.1 GERMANICA. (Linnaeus). S. purple-blue; F. deep purple. The popular "Flag" of our grandmothers' gardens. 35 cents each.

GLITTER. (Bliss). S. bright golden yellow; F. pale chestnut brown, with soft yellow margin. One of the best of the new variegatas. A fine variety for massing. \$1.00 each; 3 for \$2.85.

GLOWING EMBERS. (Sturt., 1923). The violet-flushed standards and dahlia-purple falls enclose a glowing center of yellow netted hafts and orange beards; 42 in. \$7.00 each.

7.5 GOLDCREST. (Dykes, 1914). Flowers bright violet blue of a delightful self-color, and unveined, but with a conspicuous golden yellow beard which gives the variety its name. Height, 2½ to 3 feet. 75 cents each.

GOLD IMPERIAL. (Sturt., 1924). Chrome yellow throughout, except for the orange beard; it has a rare finish of texture and form; 33 in. \$7.00 each.

6.1 GRACCHUS. (Ware, 1884). F. crimson, reticulated white; extra fine; early. 18 in. 25 cents each; 3 for 60 cents.

GRAPTA. (Longfield, 1925). Toast brown standards and reddish brown fall. Flowers of distinct color on two-foot stems. 75 cents each.

8.5 GREVIN. (Vilm., 1920). From appearance a sister seedling to Opera, red-violet throughout with buff at the center of the flower; 30 in. 35 cents each; 3 for 90 cents.

GOLDEN PROMISE. (Neeley). We think this the best yellow in existence today. Large flower of fine substance. \$3.00 each.

7.6 GLORY OF HILLEGOM. S. and F., clear light blue. 35 cents each.

5.8 GYPSY QUEEN. S. old gold; F. dark maroon, reticulated light yellow. 20 cents each.

8.5 HALO. S. lavender-blue; F. violet-blue. \$1.00 each.

9.0 HARMONY. (Dykes). This most pleasing variety is a very distinct deep rich purple blue self, the standards, falls and beard of exactly similar tone, giving a wonderful color effect in the mass. It is notably free-flowering, the spikes practically always carrying four fully open blooms of large size. \$7.00 each.

HARRIET PRESBY. A very fine violet flower on a tall stem. A very free bloomer. The best of the Presby productions. \$2.00 each.

6.2 HECTOR. (Lemon, 1840). S. pearl-yellow; F. crimson black of velvety sheen. 20 cents each.

6.6 HELGE. (Goos & Koen., 1908). Lemon-yellow, pearly shading. 30 cents each.

4.0 HONORABILIS. (syn. *Sans Souci*). (Lemon, 1840). S. golden; F. rich mahogany-brown; very effective. 18 in. 20 cents each; 3 for 45 cents.

7.1 INNOCENZA. (Lemon, 1854). S. and F. ivory-white, crest rich golden; very delicate and beautiful. 25 cents each.

7.3 HER MAJESTY. (Perry, 1903). Well described as an improved Queen of May. The color is deeper and brighter and the veining heavier; a fine plant. A real rose-pink in the mass. 20 cents each; 3 for 45 cents.

7.4 HIAWATHA. (Farr, 1913). Flowers of good form; standards rosy lavender; falls purple. Makes a pleasing mass effect. Twenty-seven inches. 20 cents each; 3 for 45 cents.

6.4 HUGO. (Farr, 1913). S. petunia-violet; F. deep purple; wide-spreading flower. 40 cents each; 3 for \$1.05.

HIPPOLYTA. (Hort, 1921). A very fine pallida form; a pleasing shade of mauve; flowers are very large and

of excellent shape. Handsome, vigorous growing foliage. 3 to 4 ft. \$1.00 each.

HUBERT. (Hort, 1921). Deep crimson-purple with very long brilliant yellow beard that extends half the length of the falls. \$1.00 each; 3 for \$2.85.

IMPERATOR. (Cayeux, 1923). S. clear violet tinted buff; F. reddish-violet, throat reticulated with red-brown. Very vigorous plant producing very strong stems. \$2.00 each.

7.9 IRIS-KING. (G. & K., 1907). Very large flowers, of good substance. Standards old gold, fall, very broad, rich and bright velvety-crimson-maroon margined with gold. A strikingly beautiful flower. 30 cents each; 3 for 75 cents.

8.6 ISOLINE. (Vilmorin, 1901). One of the most charming Irises in cultivation, sturdy habit, stout stems, bearing many large flowers of great texture; S. silvery rose-flushed bronze, F. mauve shot with gold, crowned with a golden yellow crest. A shy flowerer except in favorable seasons. 30 cents each; 3 for 75 cents.

8.3 IVANHOE. (Millet, 1911). Flowers grayish blue with yellow suffusion at center. Of decided blue tone. Good. 35 cents each; 3 for 90 cents.

7.7 INGBERG. (G. & K., 1908). Large flower pure white, yellowish striated at the haft, beard yellow, 2 feet. 25 cents each.

8.0 JACQUINIANA. (Lemon, 1840). Copper-crimson standards and maroon falls. 2½ feet. Late. A good old Iris. 35 cents each.

7.0 JAMES BOYD. (Farr, 1915). S. clear light blue, very large and incurved. F. dark violet, tipped and edged lighter. 60 cents each; 3 for \$1.65.

JEAN CHEVREAU. (Cayeux, 1923). S. light yellow shaded light brown and marked with lavender; F. milk-white with small violet-brown dots. Large flowers of good texture; very attractive. \$2.50 each.

7.8 JEANNE D'ARC. (Verdier, 1907). White, tinted lavender. About 33 inches. 25 cents each; 3 for 60 cents.

8.1 JUNIATA. (Farr, 1909). An American variety of considerable merit, a strong tall grower and free flowering, with large self-colored bluish-violet blooms, the falls rather deeper than the standards and slightly shot purple. Height 3½ feet. 20 cents each; 3 for 45 cents; 12 for \$1.50.

4.6 JOHN FRASER. F. purple, shaded yellow, reticulated white. 22 in. 25 cents each.

Karen. (Mor 1923; Sturt., 1924). Deepest rich red-purple, the falls flare; free-flowering; a plant of vigorous growth; 30 in. \$1.50 each.

8.4 KASHMIR WHITE. (Foster, 1913). A very tall grower, stems 4 feet, strong and erect. The flowers are large and pure white. Free flowering. This is not easy to grow well. \$1.00 each.

8.0 KATHRYN FRYER. (Fryer, 1917). A tall variegata (3 to 3½ feet), and an interesting variety. S. clear straw yellow; F. velvety maroon with heavy white reticulations at haft. Late. 50 cents each; 3 for \$1.35.

7.4 KHARPUT (*Asiatica Italia*). An early flowering species from Asia Minor. Standards violet; the straight hanging falls deeper violet. Stalk well branched, thirty inches. Not a free blooming Iris, but the large flowers are always welcome in their season. 25 cents each; 3 for 60 cents.

7.6 KNYSNA. (Bliss, 1917). A very fine Iris for brilliant color effect. S. deep yellow. F. velvety red-brown. Very free flowering. Late. 2 ft., 9 in. 25 cents each; 3 for 60 cents.

6.0 KING HUMBERT. A good dark blue. 15 in. 20 cents each.

7.8 KOCHII. S. and F., rich claret-purple; the best of its color for mass effect; very handsome because of intensity of color and free blooming habit. May flowering. 25 cents each.

6.7 KHEDIVE. Lovely lavender, with distinctly aristocratic beard of orange like Tinaei but smaller. Thirty inches. 20 cents each; 3 for 45 cents.

8.5 LADY FOSTER. (Foster, 1913). Large, smooth textured flowers. Bold erect habit. S. pale blue; F. light bluish violet veined old gold at the throat. 75 cents each; 3 for \$2.10.

LANCELOT. (Bliss). Self colored flower of pale lavender with bright orange beard. Late. 75 cents each.

8.3 LA NEIGE. (Verdier, 1912). This might be termed a standard white variety. It is a good grower, flowers of great substance, and fine form. 35 cents each.

LE PACTOLE. (Millet, 1906). A large flower, self golden yellow. One of the finest dwarf yellow. \$2.00 each.

The Good & Welsh Peony Farms, Inc.

9.1 LEVERRIER. (Denis, 1917). An enormous flower of Chinese and pansy violet hues; a wonderful variety when well grown; 42 in. **\$1.25 each.**

7.4 LEWIS TROWBRIDGE. (Farr, 1913). S. bright violet; F. blue-violet, shaded rose; very large flower with wide standards and falls. **50 cents each; 3 for \$1.35.**

8.2 LOHENGRIN. (Goos & Koemann, 1910). S. rose lavender. F. slightly darker. Beard white. The flowers are large and have frilled standards. About 32 in. **25 cents each; 3 for 60 cents.**

9.1 LORD OF JUNE. (Yeld, 1911). A very strong grower with massive flowers of great size. S. palest lavender-blue, F. rich deep aniline blue. This is one of the finest Irises in cultivation. It should be in every garden. **75 cents each.**

7.9 LORELEY. (Goos & Koen., 1909). S. pure yellow; F. plum violet reticulated sulphur yellow and thinly edged fine old gold. **25 cents each; 3 for 60 cents.**

9.0 LENT A. WILLIAMSON. (Williamson, 1918). S. very broad, campanula-violet; F. broad and drooping, velvety violet-purple; beard yellow. Large flowers of exceptional substance on stout stems. Extremely vigorous in growth. 42 inches. **45 cents each; 3 for \$1.20.**

6.8 MADAME BLANCHE PION. (Cayeux, 1906). A handsome distinct plant. S. pale bronze yellow shot with lavender; F. rich purple shaded isabelle and white at the end of flowering. **50 cents each.**

7.4 MADAME CHEREAU. (Lemon, 1844). S. white edged pale lilac blue; F. large frilled and edged blue. One of the best. **20 cents each; 3 for 45 cents; 12 for \$1.50.**

7.9 MADY CARRIERE. (Millet, 1905). A very early free growing variety of vigorous habit, flowers of good size of refined colors, standards plumbago-blue washed white, falls ageratum blue, throat and beard bronzy-gold. 3 feet high. **50 cents each.**

7.7 MAJOR. (1840). Color effect a blue-violet, violet bicolor. S. hortense violet to deeper, slightly creped. F. pansy violet, of slight velvety texture, veined the same on the lighter outer haft, becoming lilac to white along the dense, projecting beard, which is bluish at the tip and yellow at the base. **\$1.00 each.**

8.4 MME. CHERI. (Sturt., 1918). The flowers, an odd shade of crushed raspberry, are of firm texture and have round, flaring falls. S. Purplish vinaceous with an undertone of yellow. F. Ageratum violet washed with pink. **\$1.15 each.**

8.5 MME. CHABAUT. (Denis, 1906). Flowers of pale yellow shaded and veined pale brown. Three feet. Of unusual coloring. Good. **45 cents each.**

8.6 MME. DURAND. (Denis, 1912). (Ricardi x Darius). Iridescent buff flushed with lilac and amber; six inch blooms on long branching stems. Attractive and unusual; to 5 ft. **\$2.00 each.**

MADAME PACQUITTE. (Lemon, 1848). Early. Beautiful rosy-claret self. Forty-two inches. **20 cents each; 3 for 45 cents.**

8.7 MME. SCHWARTZ. (Denis, 1916). Tall and well-branched; flowers of palest lilac. Considered by many to be one of the best introductions of M. Denis; 4 ft. **\$1.00 each.**

7.8 MAGNATE. (Sturt., 1918). A large flower of deep red-purple tones, stalks widely branched; of Oriflamme parentage; 27 in. **50 cents each.**

9.1 MAGNIFICA. (Vilmorin, 1920). A fine strong plant with branching stems reaching a little over 3 ft. high. The flowers are extraordinarily large, 6 in. high, and sweetly scented. Standards light violet blue, falls dark reddish violet, with brown stripes at the base and yellow beards. One of the most strikingly beautiful new varieties. **\$1.00 each.**

9.8 MAJESTIC. The circular arching standards are nearly 3 inches broad, light lavender to mauve stained light bronze at the base. The falls are straight hanging, smooth and flat, 2½ inches broad, a very rich velvety raisin purple in color with red-brown reticulations at the haft. **\$7.50 each.**

8.1 MA MIE. (Cayeux, 1906). Standards and falls clear white frilled violet blue. Of better form than Mme. Chereau. Three feet. **25 cents each; 3 for 60 cents.**

7.3 MANDALISCAR. Rich lavender-purple; large and handsome; very early. 40 in. **25 cents each.**

6.7 MARGARET MOOR. (Bliss, 1918). A deep lilac-rose or light red-lilac variety in which the standards are slightly darker than the falls. **35 cents each; 3 for 90 cents.**

6.1 MARMORA. S. sulphur and fawn, F. crimson-purple, margined lavender. Twenty-two inches. **20 cents each; 3 for 45 cents.**

8.7 MARSH MARIGOLD. (Bliss, 1919). S. pale golden yellow; F. deep purplish brown with a bright yellow margin. **\$1.00 each.**

7.8 MARY GARDEN. (Farr, 1913). This is a charming distinct variety of uncommon coloring. S. pale creamy yellow, Falls similar finely dotted and veined maroon. Height, 2 ft. Very late. **35 cents each.**

7.8 MARY WILLIAMSON. (Williamson, 1921). Standards white; flaring falls purple with wide white border. Flowers of medium size on slender thirty-inch stems. No Iris has more individuality than this variety. Always admired and stock always short. **\$1.00 each.**

7.6 MAUVINE. (Dean, 1919). Mauve, the falls a shade darker. **25 cents each.**

8.5 MEDRANO. (Vilmorin, 1920). A fine dark variety, with large flowers of fine form. S. well arched, rich dark violet, slightly suffused blue. F. same color as standards, but darker, heavily reticulated brown with a bright yellow beard. Very sweetly scented. A good grower and free flowering. Late. Height, 2 to 2½ feet. **75 cents each.**

8.3 MERCEDES. (Verd., 1905). S. purplish lilac shaded brown. F. ivory white, veined and dotted purple, the color deepening toward the edge. A beautiful plicata. **65 cents each.**

8.3 MERLIN. (Sturt., 1917). The widely opened standards of Mauve reveal the buff of claw and style branches, and the falls, varying in tone from light Amparo purple to rich pansy violet, are both of massive size and excellent texture; growth, stout; stalks so low branched, that even with their size, the ten or more blossoms do not seem crowded. **\$1.00 each.**

MILDRED PRESBY. (1923). S., white; F., rich dark velvety pansy-violet, with narrow edge of lavender-white. Has made a splendid record and nothing as yet comparable to it for garden use. Its bright shades fill the border with light and color. Discovered and named by Mr. Farr, Mr. Presby (late Treas. A. I. S.) and Mr. Wister (Pres. A. I. S.) in honor of Mr. Presby's daughter after a three-year search among the thousands of Farr seedlings. 30 inch. **\$2.00 each.**

MINERVA. S. gray, F. white reticulated maroon-purple. **20 cents each.**

MIRANDA. (Newlands, 1919). A fine, large, clear blue-purple cengialti; 36 in. **50 cents each.**

6.4 MISS E. EARDLEY. (Perry, 1910). S. bright yellow; F. reddish brown margined with gold. **\$1.00 each.**

MISTRESS FORD. (Newlands). "S. reddish-purple; F. rich red-violet." **\$1.25 each.**

8.5 MOLIERE. (Vilmorin, 1920). A fine variety with large flowers. S. violet blue, F. deep rich velvety violet veined brown, yellow beard. **60 cents each; 3 for \$1.65.**

MORNING SPLENDOR. (Shull, 1922). Rich deep red purple tones. A magnificent Iris, splendid in habit, form and substance. Height 3½ feet. One of the finest American productions. **\$3.00 each.**

7.8 MORWELL. (Bliss). S. and F. pale blue-purple; broad haft and brown markings. **\$1.00 each.**

MONAUREA. Large, deep primrose yellow, highly recommended for moist locations and waterways. 6 ft. **50 cents each.**

8.4 MONSIGNOR. (Vilmorin, 1907). Standards violet; falls heavily veined a deeper purple. Twenty-four inches. **20 cents each; 3 for 45 cents.**

MOTHER OF PEARL. (Sturtevant). Light lavender-blue, glossy; F. slightly deeper than standards. Cream at haft with brown reticulations. Orange beard. **50 cents each.**

MT. PENN. (Farr, 1909). S. lavender-rose; F. crimson-lilac, deep orange beard; tall. **35 cents each.**

7.6 MRS. ALAN GRAY. (Foster, 1909). Rosy mauve flowers on thirty-inch stems. **25 cents each.**

7.8 MRS. COWLEY. (Bliss, 1920). S. coppery buff; F. deep rich rosy-purple. Early, prolific bloomer. **35 cents each; 3 for 90 cents.**

6.8 MRS. HORACE DARWIN. (Foster, 1873). Snow white with very few violet reticulations at the base of the falls, almost early flowering, 2 feet high. **25 cents each; 3 for 60 cents.**

7.1 MRS. W. E. FRYER. (Fryer). S. white, shaded heliotrope; F. purple-crimson, bordered a lighter shade; white veins from center to base. Orange beard. 32 inches. **50 cents each; 3 for \$1.35.**

MRS. NEUBRONNER. (Var.). Beautiful deep golden-yellow. Semi-early. Vigorous. Twenty-eight inches. **30 cents each; 3 for 75 cents.**

MONS. BOYER. (Denis). An attractive reddish flower. **\$1.00 each.**

MONSIEUR OLIVIER PERTHUIS. (Millet, 1920). A large flowered Ricardi hybrid with tall stems 4½ feet. Standards blue washed of mauve, falls bright purplish-violet veined maroon on the white of the throat. **\$1.00 each.**

Our Glory Bloom We Call the Peony.

MR. GLADSTONE. Standards white, tinged violet; falls velvety purple. Handsome. 30 in. **50 cents each.**

8.2 NANCY ORNE. (Sturt., 1921). A lovely rose-purple blend with buff-tinted styles. **50 cents each.**

8.1 NEPTUNE. (Yeld, 1916). One of Mr. Yeld's notable purple bi-colors; the tall branched stems displaying the large flowers with spreading falls; over 4 ft. **50 cents each; 3 for \$1.35.**

7.3 NIEBELUNGEN. (G. & K., 1910). S. fawn shot bronze, F. violet-purple suffused bronze, pretty combination of colors and very effective. 2½ feet. **20 cents each; 3 for 45 cents.**

7.6 NUÉE D'ORAGE. (Verdier, 1905). Flowers grayish blue shaded bronze. Two feet. **20 cents each; 3 for 45 cents.**

8.0 NINE WELLS. (Foster, 1909). S. light violet; F. deep purple with white ground at haft, somewhat like Perfection, but taller and with larger flowers. 4 ft. **35 cents each.**

8.7 OPERA. (Vilmorin, 1916). An exceedingly richly colored Iris, with blooms of medium size. The standards are bright rich pansy violet shading to brownish violet at the base, and the falls a rich velvety violet-purple. A striking color in the garden. 2½ ft. **50 cents each.**

7.8 ORIFLAMME. (Vilmorin, 1904). A strikingly fine variety for massing, as it is a sturdy grower and very free flowering. S. brilliant pure blue, F. deeper blue-purple. Flowers of very large size. 2 ft. **35 cents each.**

6.8 OTHELLO (syn. Sappho). (Lemon, 1848). S. rich blue; F. deep, dark velvety purple; very tall and handsome. 30 in. **25 cents each.**

7.9 OPORTO. (Yeld, 1911). Standards and falls dark violet. Flowers not large, but finished. Similar in color to Parc d'Neully, but earlier. 30 in. **20 cents each.**

7.2 ORIENTAL. (Farr, 1913). S. clear blue; F. rich royal-blue. The very conspicuous orange beards give a beautiful effect of mingled blue and gold to the flowers. Thirty-two inches. **50 cents each; 3 for \$1.35.**

8.8 PALLIDA DALMATICA. S. fine lavender; F. clear deep lavender; flowers very large; extra fine. **20 cents each; 3 for 45 cents; 12 for \$1.50.**

PEAU ROUGE. (Cayeux, 1923). S. coppery red; F. violet carmine reticulated yellow at base. One of the good new Cayeux varieties and a near approach to a red. Vigorous and free. **\$3.60 each.**

8.0 POWHATAN. (Farr, 1913). Syn. Aurora. S. light bishop-violet with deeper border; F. deep purple, shaded crimson; large, horizontal spreading flower. 38 in. **25 cents each.**

7.2 PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISE. (Goos & Koen., 1910). S. soft clear yellow; F. rich plum, bordered cream, very floriferous and a rapid grower. **20 cents each; 3 for 45 cents.**

PROSPERO. (Yeld, 1920). A vigorous, tall-growing variety, bearing enormous flowers of fine shape. S. pale lavender, flushed yellow at the base; F. deep red-purple, with lighter shadings at the margin, heavily marked with brown at the haft. 48 inches. **\$1.15 each.**

PURPLE PRINCE. S. intense deep violet-blue; F. velvety dark purple. **20 cents each; 3 for 45 cents; 12 for \$1.50.**

8.1 PARC DE NEULLY. (Verdier, 1910). Large flowers of rich deep purple on thirty-inch stems. Good. **30 cents each; 3 for 75 cents.**

7.9 PARISIANA. (Vilmorin, 1911). Standards thickly netted purple on white ground; falls creamy white margined purple. Thirty inches. Vigorous and free. **35 cents each.**

7.5 PAULINE. (Farr, 1913). A tall rich pansy violet pallida self with a conspicuous orange beard. Scented. Height, 3 feet. **35 cents each.**

7.8 PERFECTION. (Barr). Standards light lavender and falls a very deep velvety blue purple. Beard orange. A free flowering richly colored Iris. Thirty-six inches. **20 cents each; 3 for 45 cents.**

8.9 PHYLLIS BLISS. (Bliss, 1919). Refined flowers of pale rose lilac. **\$1.20 each.**

PIONEER. (Bliss, 1924). A magnificent red-purple Iris equal to Dominion in richness of texture and fine substance; tall, well branched and vigorous; 42 in. **\$6.00 each.**

7.7 POCAHONTAS. (Farr, 1915). Standards and falls white widely bordered lavender violet. One of the frilled varieties. Thirty inches. **25 cents each; 3 for 60 cents.**

9.5 PRINCESS BEATRICE. (Barr). The finest form of Pallida Dalmatica. Silvery lavender flowers of the greatest substance on forty-inch stalks. **50 cents each; 3 for \$1.35.**

PRISCILLA. (Hall, 1923). Standards pallid violet; falls rich velvety blackish purple, bordered pallid violet. Dainty and fine. **\$2.00 each.**

8.3 PROSPER LAUGIER. (Verdier, 1914). The well known "Brown" Iris. One of the best varieties, very handsome, and grand in the mass. S. snuff brown, slightly suffused heliotrope, F. deep plum violet, veined deeper, heavily reticulated base, with prominent yellow beard. **35 cents each; 3 for 90 cents.**

PSEUDO-ACORUS. (Common Yellow Water Flag). Bright yellow. This and the Versicolor varieties are the only Irises that may be safely planted where water habitually stands. 3 ft. May and June. **25 cents each.**

7.4 PURPLE KING. The early purple and always reliable. **25 cents each.**

7.5 QUEEN ALEXANDER. (Barr). New. Splendid flowers, very large and full, with broad divisions. Coloring distinct, a medium shade of rosy-lavender with suffusion of fawn; style arms banded dull amber. Two and one-half feet. **25 cents each.**

8.4 QUAKER LADY. (Farr, 1909). Standards smoky lavender; falls blue and old gold; center of flower and beard yellow. Of fine form and finish. One of Farr's best varieties. Three feet. **25 cents each; 3 for 60 cents.**

9.1 QUEEN CATERINA. (Sturtevant, 1917). Standards and falls a luminous pale lavender violet, appearing pinker in sun and bluer in shadow. The flowers of largest size and heavy substance freely produced on tall, branched stems. Extra fine. **\$1.00 each; 3 for \$2.85.**

6.5 QUEEN FLAVIA. (Caparne, 1901). Large flowers; one of the best; primrose-yellow self. **30 cents each; 3 for 75 cents.**

7.4 QUEEN OF MAY. (1859). Standards and falls soft rose lilac, near pink in general effect. Thirty inches. **20 cents each; 3 for 45 cents.**

8.2 ROSEWAY. (Bliss, 1919). One of the brightest of the so-called red-pallidas. The stems are 3 feet, strong and branching, and the flowers are a clear rosy-pink with a rich orange beard. **50 cents each.**

8.5 ROSE MADDER. (Sturt., 1920). S. Argyle purple; F. dahlia purple. **\$3.50 each.**

8.0 ROYAL. (Caparne, 1901). S. clear rich blue, F. reddish purple with orange-yellow beard. A fine large variety. **30 cents each.**

RUBY QUEEN. (Weed, 1923). S. light Matthew's purple; F. Rood's violet, lighter at edge. Beard strong yellow. 34 inches. A distinct "ruby" iris. **\$1.00 each.**

RUGAJO. (Weed, 1923). (Esperanto for "red marks"). S. pale flesh pink center to perilla purple at edge; F. Rood's violet, lighter at edge. 34 inches. A variety that stands out in an iris planting because of its distinctive coloring. **\$1.00 each.**

8.1 RAFFET. (Vilmorin, 1920). S. delicate, soft lavender-blue; F. lavender-violet, brown markings at the haft on light ground. Orange beard. **50 cents each; 3 for \$1.35.**

REGAN. (Newlands, 1920). Fine and distinct rich violet-blue early bicolor; exceptionally long falls, heavily reticulated brown, with canary-yellow beard. Flowers have a satiny luster and are remarkable for their splendid poise and form. Small plants. **\$1.00 each; 3 for \$2.85.**

8.4 RHEIN NIXE. (Goos and Koenemann, 1910). Standards white; falls purple violet bordered white. Three feet high. The tallest of the white and purple Irises. Best seen at a distance of a few yards. Very strong grower and a good variety. **25 cents each; 3 for 60 cents.**

RHEINTRAUBE. (G. & K., 1920). Similar to Du Guesclin, but the colors are clearer and bluer. A rapid and vigorous grower, as are all of this set of introductions; 2 ft. **\$1.30 each.**

7.4 RICHARD II. (Dykes, 1914). Standards white; broad spreading falls deep velvety purple. Beautiful flowers on a plant of weak constitution. **\$1.70 each.**

8.3 RODNEY. (Bliss, Wal. 1919). A lovely blue-lavender pallida of smooth texture and fine form; 39 in. **50 cents each; 3 for \$1.35.**

8.6 ROMANY. (Bliss, 1919). S. pale dusky yellow; F. bright red. **75 cents each; 3 for \$2.10.**

8.8 RUBYD. (Dykes, 1922). Color a rich deep reddish-violet-purple, the falls being slightly deeper in tone than the standards. The beard is very striking, large and brilliant aniline blue, tipped ochre yellow. **75 cents each.**

8.0 ROMEO. (Millet, 1912). A small flowered Iris with firm tall, thin stems. Standards of a fine bright lemon-yellow, falls mauve and rich reddish-violet with throat striped and penciled of maroon on the white ground. A distinct and choice variety, most effective in broad massing. **50 cents each; 3 for \$1.35.**

RED RIDING HOOD. (Koehler, 1922). S. reddish lavender. F. purplish red with mottlings of brown near base, the back of the petals pinkish lavender. The nearest approach to red. 32 in. **\$1.00 each.**

The Good & Welsh Peony Farms, Inc.

8.0 SARPEDON. (Yeld, 1914). A clear toned bicolor. S. soft bluish violet; F. hyacinth violet. Large flowers on slender stems. 3 ft. **50 cents each.**

7.0 SARABANDE. (Sturt., 1918). S. pale vinaceous fawn or peach color; F. velvety Rood's violet with fawn border; stalk short and high branched; growth moderate to vigorous to 30 inch. **50 cents each.**

8.4 SINDJKHAT. (Sturt., 1918). Standards deep dull lavender shading to dark olive buff at the base and deepening to manganese violet on the falls; form and substance exceptional. 4 feet. Very late. **75 cents each.**

7.5 SHREWSBURY. (Farr, 1916). S. rosy bronze; F. violet-purple, with lighter shading; the conspicuous heavy orange beard forms a brilliant contrast with the other colors. **50 cents each; 3 for \$1.35.**

8.1 STAMBOUL. (Foster, 1916). S. light blue; F. rich violet blue. Vigorous and free flowering. 3 ft. **\$1.00 each.**

5.2 SAMBUCINA. (1873). A very fragrant species, with the odor of the elder, from which it derives its name. S. coppery rose; F. rosy purple, with an orange crest; very showy. 27 in. **20 cents each; 3 for 45 cents.**

8.3 SEMINOUE. (Farr, 1920). This variety has large flowers of quite the "reddest" tone we have yet seen. Standards and falls are a reddish violet with a prominent buttercup-yellow beard. A really beautiful Iris with rich colored flowers and sturdy growth; very free flowering and reliable. Height, 2 ft., 6 in. **50 cents each.**

7.7 SHALIMAR. (Foster, 1916). A rich blue and purple Trojana seedling with tall, well branched stems. Height, 3 feet. **50 cents each; 3 for \$1.35.**

8.7 SHEKINAH. (Sturt., 1918). A pale lemon yellow deepening through the center; the first clear yellow of pallida growth. 3 ft. **\$1.00 each; 3 for \$2.55.**

7.1 SHELFORD CHIEFTAIN. (Foster, 1909). Stems very tall, large soft blue flower, falls of same color, with a tinge of bright violet. **50 cents each.**

7.6 SHERWIN WRIGHT. (Kohankie, 1915). S. and F. golden yellow. Vigorous and free flowering. **25 cents each; 3 for 60 cents.**

SIMONNE VAISSIERE. (Millet). This is said to be one of the most beautiful in the whole list. An extremely strong growing variety with tall rigid stems and very large flowers of splendid shape. S. lavender-blue; F. violet-blue with red, brown and white reticulations at haft. Late. **\$2.00 each.**

SOUV. DE LOETITIA MICHAUD. (Millet). S. lobelia blue, shading toward the edge to pale blue; F. the same color beautifully veined yellow on the white ground of the haft. **\$6.00 each.**

9.3 SOUVENIR de MAD. GAUDICHAU. (Millet, 1914). A grand deep violet-purple bicolor of extraordinary brilliancy of coloring. Flowers of the largest size, a good grower and free flowering. This is certainly one of the finest deep blue Irises in cultivation, the richness and depth of color are very striking. **\$1.00 each.**

SUSAN BLISS. (Bliss, Wal. 1922). A vigorous and free-flowering variety; for a delicate pink unusually effective in the distance; 42 in. **\$2.00 each.**

7.9 SWATARA. (Farr, 1918). A large, well formed Iris of sturdy growth and most attractive coloring. S. lobelia blue shot brown, F. deeper lobelia blue heavily reticulated dark brown. The rich golden yellow beard is very prominent. Height, 3 feet. **35 cents each.**

8.5 SWEET LAVENDER. (Bliss, Wal., 1919). A pleasing contrast of pink and blue-lavender; stately and distinctive; 42 in. **\$1.00 each; 3 for \$2.85.**

7.3 SYPHAX. (Bliss, 1917). S. pale violet; F. deep crimson-purple. **50 cents each; 3 for \$1.35.**

7.9 SUNSET. (Denis, 1919). The authorized name of this lovely blend, Ochracea Coerulea, though less used, properly describes this old gold flower, the falls of which are flushed blue. Fine shape and substance. Very desirable. Stock limited. **\$1.60 each.**

8.5 TARTARIN. (Bliss, 1919). S. light bluish-lavender; F. deeper bluish-lavender, reticulated bronze at base. Bright orange beard. Very large bloom. **75 cents each; 3 for \$2.10.**

TECTORUM. (Evansia, Syn. Tomioloepha). A rare and beautiful species from China and Japan, with delicately crested flowers of the most beautiful blue. This is the "Roof Iris" of Japan. **50 cents each.**

9.4 TENEBRAE. The standards are a rich violet-purple tinged dark maroon-purple in the center, of great size and substance. The smooth circular falls are a rich velvety blackish-purple with brown reticulations at the haft. A glorious flower of rich Rembrandt-esque coloring. **\$5.00 each.**

9.3 TITAN. (Bliss, 1920). Enormous flowers with spreading falls, of very great substance so that the flowers in spite of their size stand stiff and erect to the last. Arching standards 3 inches broad of light violet-blue. Broad smooth falls of violet-purple, deeper in the center of the blade and with conspicuous reticulations on white at the haft. **\$3.00 each.**

8.0 TOM-TIT. (Bliss, Wal., 1919). A gay little blue-purple iris, another variety for the front of the border; 18 in. **50 cents each; 3 for \$1.35.**

TOREADOR. S. brilliant orange, shot with bronze; F. rich, glowing red. **50 cents each.**

8.2 TRIANON. (Vilmorin, 1921). An unusual delicate and attractive color. S. yellowish-buff suffused with palest lilac, F. stone color suffused with pale aniline blue, with a prominent orange beard. A good grower and free flowering. 2½ feet. **50 cents each; 3 for \$1.35.**

8.2 TRISTRAM. (Bliss, Wal., 1919). White standards and velvety black-purple falls, similar to Thorbeck, but of good growth; well-branched; 3 ft. **50 cents each; 3 for \$1.35.**

8.1 TROJANA. (Kerner). S. pale blue; F. long, rich purple-blue. **35 cents each; 3 for 90 cents.**

8.4 TROOST. (Denis, 1903). A seedling of Ricardi and one of the largest flowered of rosy tone. Standards goffered mauve with a very light tinge of violet, falls soft clear violet strongly washed of rose and striped on the light golden yellow throat. A magnificent variety. **50 cents each; 3 for \$1.35.**

TRUE CHARM. (Sturt., 1920). A delightful as well as an individual form of flower and style of growth; white with the margins delicately etched with blue-lavender; 40 inch. **\$1.50 each.**

8.0 TURCO. (Vilmorin, 1921). A free-flowering variety with medium sized flowers. S. bright violet suffused buff at the base, F. light bluish violet, suffused yellow at the base of the blade and heavily reticulated, with a prominent pale yellow beard. Height, 2½ feet. **35 cents each; 3 for 90 cents.**

8.8 VALKYRIE. (Sturtevant, 1919). A unique flower conveying the general impression of grim strength. Large, heavy sombre hued flowers, borne on stout branching stems with shaded olive lake standards, and almost velvety purple black falls. Quaint rather than beautiful. Height, 3 feet. **Scarce. \$4.70 each.**

8.0 VIOLACEA GRANDIFLORA. (1860). A good late flowering Iris. Flowers deep lavender throughout. Three feet. A good grower and free bloomer. **25 cents each.**

7.3 WALHALLA. (G. & K., 1908). S. lavender; F. wine-red. **25 cents each.**

WESTERN DREAM. (Weed, 1923). S. light violet; F. Hyssop violet. 5 to 8 blooms to a stalk, blooming extra late. A light violet self of great beauty. 36 inches. **\$1.90 each.**

8.3 WHITE KNIGHT. (Saunders, 1916). Possibly the finest white Iris. It is extraordinarily free flowering, and absolutely snow white. Sweetly scented and of perfect form. **50 cents each; 3 for \$1.35.**

8.1 WILD ROSE. (Sturt., 1921). In some lights almost the exact pink of the Prairie rose, but with a silvery finish of unusual smoothness, and of firm texture; 33 in. **\$2.00 each.**

7.2 WYOMISSING. (Farr, 1909). S. creamy white, suffused delicate soft rose; F. deep rose base, shading to flesh-colored border. **25 cents each.**

8.3 W. J. FRYER. (Farr, 1917). S. dull gold; F. deep red purple, reticulated in upper half and with yellow border. Free flowering and vigorous. **75 cents each.**

YELLOW HAMMER. (Denis). A striking yellow variety of great merit. The color is a pure bright light amber-yellow, and the flowers are particularly sweetly scented. Highly recommended. **\$2.00 each.**

7.5 YVONNE PELLETIER. (Millet, 1916). Uniform sky blue. Very early; tall and strong. **50 cents each.**

8.5 ZWANENBURG. (Denis). An unusual flower, large and very early, but with dwarf stems. S. cream, blotched greenish buff, F. chamois to olive brown. A cross between the dwarf bearded Lutescens Aurea and the oncoeyclus Susiana. Vigorous and floriferous with us. **50 cents each; 3 for \$1.35.**

ZOUAVE. (Vilmorin, 1922). This is a pretty early flowering variety, rather dwarf, but a sturdy grower and very free, with blooms of medium size. The standards are white suffused with lobelia blue, well arched. Falls white, heavily spotted and reticulated with violet at the margins. **50 cents each; 3 for \$1.35.**

7.5 ZUA. (Crawford, 1914). S. and F. dainty lavender; S. and F. of texture like heavy frosted crepe. Very distinct. Fragrant. Early. **50 cents each; 3 for \$1.35.**

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The Good & Welsh Peony Farms

INCORPORATED

Largest Growers of Peonies in the World

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Town Office, 202 West North Street.

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
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Peony Collection List

PINK	Each	RED—Continued	Each
Beaute de Donai—Carmine-pink-----	\$0.30	Potsi Plena—Fine red-----	\$0.50
Edith Lyttleton—Shell-pink-----	.50	Sir Thomas J. Lipton—Rosy-crimson----	.50
Etienne Denis—Lively-pink-----	.30	Comte De Neipperg—Amaranthine-car-	
Galtee More—Lilac-rose-----	.50	mine -----	.50
George W. Tryon—Lilac-rose-----	.50	La Voluptuesse—Carmine-rose-----	.50
Jean Baptiste Rendatlier—Cherry-pink--	.50		
Jeannette Oppliger—Salmon-pink-----	.50	WHITE	
Liberty—Rose-pink-----	.50	Gloria Mundi—Pure white-----	.30
Lilaceana Superba—Lilac and salmon----	.50	Maxima—Flesh-white -----	.30
Mme. Carpenter—Lilac-pink-----	.50	Mrs. Gwyn Lewis—Sulphur-white-----	.50
Mme. Courant—Blush-pink-----	.50	Psyche—Sulphur-white -----	.50
Mons. Andre—Pink and salmon-----	.50	Mrs. Lowe—Milk-white-----	.30
Mons. Courant—Deep pink-----	.30	Formosa Alba—Cream-white-----	.50
Onlooker—Violet-rose-----	.50		
Mary Anderson—Salmon-pink-----	.30	TRI-COLOR	
Reine Victoria—Bright rose-----	.50	Montebank—White and yellow-----	.30
Rosea Pallida—Soft pink-----	.30	Emma—White and rose-----	.50
Rubra Violacea—Bright rose-----	.30	Charles Gosselin—Pink and white-----	.50
Sidonie—Lilac and salmon-----	.50	Grandiflora Rosea—Red and salmon----	.30
Speciosa Striata—Pink and salmon-----	.30	Lilacina Variegata—White, lilac and	
Taglioni—Violet rose-----	.30	salmon -----	.50
Trojan—Crimson-pink -----	.50	Major Loder—Flesh and yellow-----	.50
Twentieth Century—Tyrian-rose-----	.50	Purpurea Superba—Carmine, rose and	
Victoire Tricolor—Dark pink-----	.50	white -----	.50
Victor Paquet—Even pink-----	.30		
RED		VIOLET SHADING	
Audomarensis—Clear red-----	.30	Prince George—Clear purple-red-----	.30
Charles Verdier—Solferino-red-----	.50	Mons. Bellart—Clear purple-red-----	.30
Duc D' Enghien—Soft red-----	.50	Bayard—Clear violet-red-----	.30
Emperor of Russia—Purple-crimson----	.50	Georges Cuvier—Purplish-lilac-----	.30
Indian—Deep red-----	.50	Cerisette—Violet-rose -----	.30

The above varieties of Peonies are all splendid sorts, but do not rate high enough by The Peony Society to catalog, therefore we are making this low combination price on same.

You may select any 5 Peonies from the above list priced at 30 cents each for **\$1.00.**

You may select any 5 Peonies from the above list priced at 50 cents each for **\$2.00.**

These prices are Postpaid, and will be for good strong roots, having 3 to 5 eyes, with a well balanced root.

Good & Welsh Co. Bargain Collection of Iris

Albert Victor—S. and F. pale blue.....	\$0.25 each
Aurea—S. and F. chrome yellow.....	.25 each
Darius—S. canary yellow, F. lilac margined white.....	.20 each
Juanita—S. and F. bluish violet.....	.20 each
Madame Chereau—S. white edged lilac, F. edged blue.....	.20 each
Pallida Delmatica—S. lavender, F. deep lavender.....	.20 each
Purple Prince—S. violet blue, F. purple.....	.20 each

\$1.50

If you are interested in Iris, here is a splendid collection which we are offering for **\$0.75** to get acquainted with you and to introduce our Iris, we are giving the entire **7 for \$0.75.**

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